



THE GUARDIAN

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Alcohol to be banned in soccer clean-up

By David Hearst and James Naughtie

THE GOVERNMENT is to ban the sale of alcohol at specified football grounds in England and Wales, and introduce tougher penalties for hooligans in an attempt to curb soccer violence.

Setting her personal stamp on the problem, Mrs Thatcher told football authorities at a meeting in Downing Street yesterday: "It has got to be prison for violence."

The drink ban which will apply to football coaches and clubs as well as at grounds, will be based on legislation which has been in force in Scotland for four years. Fans found to be drunk or in possession of alcohol could face prison sentences of 60 days or fines of £400.

But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said that, unlike Scotland, where a blanket ban operates on all senior football and rugby clubs, the drink ban would be selective.

CANON UK may withdraw its sponsorship of the Football League at the end of next season if the level of crowd violence at matches does not decrease. Although football has proved a cheap, reliable source of advertising for Canon, the past 18 months the football image of the sport could prompt the company to pull out when the current three-year deal expires. Deal threatened, page 15.

ive, applying only to those clubs at which trouble was likely.

Ministers in the Home Office and the Department of the Environment are under pressure from Downing Street to introduce legislation to curb football hooliganism. The Government is also considering a move which appears to rule out a special bill. But Mrs Thatcher could still introduce a special bill, which would demonstrate the Government's intention to act decisively.

Mrs Thatcher also gave the football authorities six weeks to respond to suggestions for a series of measures which could be taken. The Government wants clubs to look again at the introduction of membership cards, to install more effective perimeter fences and more closed circuit television cameras, and to increase the use of family enclosures.

The Government wants the Football Association to strengthen its powers to discipline clubs who fail to take necessary steps to ensure that their clubs avoid fines or suspension from league fixtures if they can prove that they took all reasonable precautions to avoid crowd trouble. The Government wants this changed to necessary precautions, widening the terms of reference.

The promise of legislation followed a 90-minute meeting in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street in which Mrs Thatcher said she was determined to help to restore a family atmosphere at football matches, and to try to stop the damage to Britain's reputation caused by violence by our soccer fans abroad.

But it was clear after the meeting that neither side believed that the other would back down.

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Westinghouse claim prejudices outcome of inquiry

US firm says it will build Sizewell

From Michael White in Washington

America's leading nuclear power plant manufacturers, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, anticipating the outcome of the Sizewell inquiry, has publicly proclaimed that it is set to build the controversial reactor on the Suffolk coast.

Westinghouse officials confirmed yesterday that the president of the firm's energy and advanced technology group, Mr Thomas Murrin, told New York share analysts that the company was only awaiting the British Government's review of the 26-month public inquiry.

"When the review is finished, we expect to be officially chosen, Mr Murrin said, echoing widespread belief on both sides of the Atlantic that the inquiry will favour the building of the Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) at Sizewell.

Westinghouse officials expect the Sizewell contract to be awarded later this year for the US firm to form a joint venture with British firms and the Atomic Energy Authority. Faced with strong competition, particularly from the French firm, Westinghouse would improve its position by securing the contract.

The PWR plant, which would be built on the site of the old Sizewell B power station, is estimated to cost £1.2 billion. The British contract would be worth £1.5 billion.

Sir Frank Layfield, the inspector who conducted the Sizewell inquiry, which ended on March 7 after sitting for 26 months, is expected to report to the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, in December. Sir Frank's thoroughness and independence of mind were acknowledged by both sides in the dispute and he is unlikely to take kindly to Mr Murrin's assumption of success so soon before the final recommendation is due.

The chairman of the CEGB, Sir Walter Marshall, previously chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, has made no secret of his preference for the Westinghouse design of reactor.

Cuts signal to banks

By our City Correspondent

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday endorsed the recent cuts in interest rates by two of the big clearing banks. His move was interpreted as a signal for the other banks to move into line.

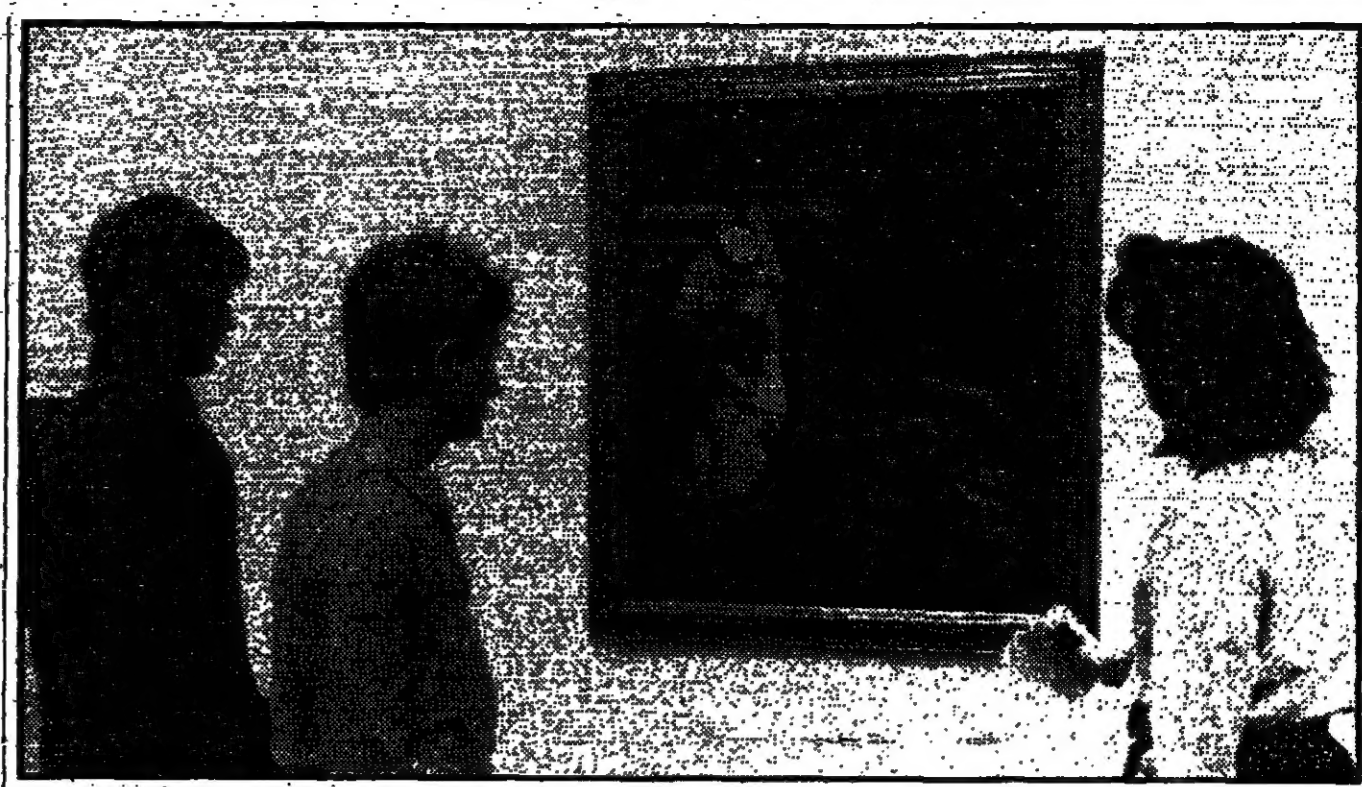
In his first speech since the budget — to the US branch of the American Chamber of Commerce — Mr Lawson said: "The fall in interest rates in the past two weeks is fully justified. The recent strengthening of sterling makes the very high levels to which interest rates were raised in January no longer necessary to maintain monetary conditions that will continue to bring down inflation."

He added that the dollar's "overdue correction" was welcome, and should stiffen the US government's resolve to resist protectionism.

Last week, National Westminster and Lloyds cut interest rates by 0.5 per cent to 13 per cent, but the other two clearing banks, Barclays and Midland, said yesterday that they were keeping their options open.

In the money markets rates fell, while the London interbank offering rate for three months sterling fell from 12.25 to 11.75 per cent. The pound closed down on the day by 14 cents at \$1.2215 and down against the German DM at 2.3040.

Markets, page 22



POETIC LICENCE: The Tate Gallery yesterday announced that it had paid \$1 million for a Giorgio de Chirico masterpiece, *The Uncertainty of the Poet*. It depicts a tor so and bunch of bananas. Picture by E. Hamilton West: Report, page 4

Ballot move may follow court action on postmen

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Britain's largest mail sorting office — Mount Pleasant in central London — stopped yesterday when 800 postmen walked out in protest after management had ordered three sorters to work an electronic machine in defiance of an instruction of their union.

Management believed that the men's action was in contempt of a High Court injunction granted to the Post Office yesterday which ordered the Union of Communication Workers not to instruct its men to take strike action without a secret ballot.

The UCU national officer, Mr John Taylor, said he had been prevented by management from telling his members at Mount Pleasant the news of the injunction which had been granted earlier by Mr Justice Otton at a private hearing.

The order was granted after the union's two branches at Mount Pleasant had voted in principle to walk out if management suspended any member who refused an instruction to work the machine.

After the walk-out, Mr Taylor briefly addressed a meeting of the day shift in a car park, saying that he was restricted in what he could say by the injunction. He said afterwards that the root issue was the management's insistence on imposing productivity improvements without the agreement of the UCU's annual conference.

He claimed: "I'll give you a guarantee. My union will not be told by Post Office management how to run its internal democratic processes. They have served an injunction by breaking into union property and trespassing. If that is their attitude to the UCU, then we are at battle stations."

Official pickets were mounted at the gates of Mount Pleasant, but Mr Taylor told the shift to report to work today and await further news.

The UCU executive will meet this afternoon to consider its response to the injunction as well as the possibility of spreading the action. Management may try to bring the dispute to a head by suspending postmen in other offices who refuse to handle work from the strike-bound Mount Pleasant.

Mr Alan Tiffin, the centrist general secretary of the UCU, made it clear last night that he would recommend his executive today to hold a ballot of the 3,000 membership at Mount Pleasant. He does not favour an all out strike by the 120,000 strong postal membership, but said the management's resort to the courts was "foolish and precipitate."

A prolonged strike at Mount Pleasant would have a rapid knock-on effect throughout the postal service. The sorting office handles 18 million items a week and is responsible for the distribution of all mail to the Home Counties as well as all mail entering Britain from Heathrow and Gatwick Airports. The dispute is likely to spread to London sorting offices responsible for the inter-urban mail.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Priest killed

THE BODY of a Dutch Jesuit priest, Nicholas Kluiters, who was kidnapped on March 14, was found near a village north of Basle, in the Lebanon, Catalogne, of deaths, page 8; Siden penalty, page 19.

Colleges 'blocked'

THE Government has not allowed universities to think for themselves in a coherent way. The Education Secretary, Mr Kenneth Baker, said yesterday that the Government's proposals for a new system of higher education would be "blocked" by the Education Guardian, page 11-15.

Nacods meeting

NACODS, the pit deputies' union, is to hold a delegates conference in London after talks between President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan and the beleaguered President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Informer retracts

TWENTY NINE men were cleared of terrorist charges after an Ulster Volunteer Force informer retracted his statements. Page 2.

Penguin's titles

PENGUIN has bought more than 500 titles by authors such as Dick Francis, James Herriot and Raymond Chandler. Page 21.

Duarte majority

PRESIDENT Duarte appears to have won a comfortable majority in the Salvadoran elections which will allow him to continue talks with left-wing guerrillas. Page 6.

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The weather
BECOMING cloudy after bright start. Details, back page.

Warning on 'outside' share deals

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

The Stock Exchange has told the Government that unless it acts quickly to stop the growth of share trading outside the exchange it may be forced to move immediately to dual capacity instead of waiting until autumn next year.

In a letter to the Department of Trade, the exchange demands that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade Secretary, states categorically in Parliament that the Government fully supports the exchange's introduction of dual capacity next year.

The exchange at present operates a single capacity dealing system in which stockbrokers act as agents and undertake to bring all their business to jobbers who act as principals, and cannot deal directly with clients. This is supported by a fixed minimum commission. Under dual capacity, the dis-

function between the jobbers and brokers is abolished.

Mr Tebbit is also urged to show Government disapproval of non-Stock Exchange firms who deal in UK securities outside the central market. The exchange's argument is that these firms are capitalising on the fact that member firms are prevented from competing be-

cause of the agreed timetable for 1986.

"It is our contention that current off-market developments, or at least their perception by member firms, are now posing a serious threat to the efficiency and competitiveness of the exchange and to the orderly evolution towards the successful introduction of a dual capacity system which would offer full protection to investors," states Mr Jeffrey Knight, the exchange's chief executive.

Mr Knight warns the Government that members may decide that if the market is fragmenting they will have to turn to back page, col. 2

US loosens Sudan economic aid strings

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The US agreed yesterday to release \$180 million in economic aid to Sudan after private talks between President Reagan and the beleaguered President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

Washington's decision to loosen its aid strings will come none too soon for President Numeiri, whose Government has looked distinctly rocky in the last week as a result of food riots and continuing insurgency in the south of the country.

We consider President Numeiri and his colleagues to be important friends, and we hope they solve the problems they face," an Administration official said. Certainly, the release of outstanding aid and should provide temporary relief until the Khartoum Government can solve its more tricky problems with the IMF from which it seeks up to \$200 million in loans.

About \$67 million in aid will be released immediately. The remaining \$114 million will be paid over the next few months as economic talks with Khartoum continue.

In addition to the financial aid, the US announced that it will send Sudan an additional 225,000 tonnes of food to help with the famine and refugees.

The Americans are apparently satisfied that the Numeiri Government has begun to respond to requests from the US and the IMF for structural economic reforms and the removal of subsidies on oil and bread, which partly triggered last week's rioting, was an economic step in the right direction.

Lawyers arrested, page 6

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Officer denies Pretoria's version of killings

From Barry Street in Cape Town

The lieutenant in charge of the police unit which killed 19 people in South Africa's eastern Cape last month admitted yesterday that he had given orders to open fire on the funeral procession after only one stone was thrown at police.

Lieutenant John Fouche also told a judicial inquiry into the shooting that elements in the statement to Parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, were untrue.

Under cross-examination, he contradicted the Government's version that his men were pelted with petrol bombs and stones before he told them to shoot.

The inquiry into the March 11 incident at Langla, near Uitenhage, which caused an international outcry, resumed yesterday after a weekend of unrest in the eastern Cape and other parts of the country, which brought the death toll since the Langla killings to 35.

The lieutenant said he gave the order to fire after a bare-breasted woman broke from the crowd, picked up a stone and threw it at one of the armoured police vehicles. After he gave the order to fire, many stones were thrown, he said.

He added: "My main reason in giving the order to open fire was to protect the lives of my men and myself. When the woman threw the first stone, I expected there to be more."

He also said the only reason for confronting the crowd was that he feared a threat to the white area of Uitenhage. One of his men had translated a song being sung by the marchers as implying that they were on their way to kill whites.

"Asked by Mr Wim Trengrove, acting for the families of the dead, why he had made no mention of this song in his evidence earlier, Lieutenant Fouche said he could not answer."

He also told Mr Trengrove that the leader of the procession was not carrying a brick, although Mr Le Grange had said he was.

"The minister's statement says you were suddenly surrounded. That is not true," Mr Trengrove asked.

"Correct, that is untrue," the officer replied.

Mr Trengrove said Mr Le Grange had also said that the marchers before the order to fire were given the police were pelted with stones, sticks, other missiles and petrol bombs and he asked whether this was also untrue. Lieutenant Fouche said he could not answer.

Turn to back page, col. 7

Maundy title goes north

By John Szard

The north of England has wrested from the south the historic title of being the first region at which a monarch presided at a Maundy Thursday ceremony for the poor.

Until this week it was the title belonged to Rochester, Kent, where King John distributed pennies in 1213.

After research in libraries in York and Manchester, the mayor of Knaresborough, Councillor Arnold Kellett, has proved that the first ceremony was at his north Yorkshire town. His discovery is only 10 since Knaresborough was the town of the Queen will on Thursday hand out the Royal Maundy at the ceremony started by her ancestor.

Mr Kellett has brought to light documents showing not only that King John was in Knaresborough on that particular Thursday but that he spent £4,135.9d (nearly £4,700) on feeding the poor. The discovery has been confirmed by the Royal Almonry office at Buckingham Palace, which said yesterday: "It's significant for

Knaresborough. It's like going to the top of the football league."

Mr Kellett, a loving and systematic local historian, had known about his town's King John connection for more than 15 years. He read a brief reference to it in a medieval pipe roll in York Minster library and based a local pageant on it in 1972. But he did not realise that it was the earliest recorded date for the English monarchy taking a star role in what had been exclusively a church occasion.

His knowledge became public because Ripon Cathedral, Denby wrote inviting him, as mayor, to say that the invitation was especially appropriate, because of the 1210 link his town had with King John.

His letter caused quite a stir in the denmy and elsewhere. Mr Kellett realised why when he found that the Royal Almonry office's official history of Maundy money lists Rochester, in 1213, as the first town in which a king was involved in the ceremony.

Then he remembered that the York Minster document contained a cross-reference to a more detailed set of medieval accounts known as the Rotulus Misae. A check on these papers at Rylands Library, Manchester, gave him what he needed. Their fragmentary account of King John's spending notes: "For the robing of garments of poor men, sewing of garments, 2s. 2d.; for 13 girdles, 13 knives, 13 breeches for the same poor men (no cash figure survives); the king fed 1,000 poor men, paid 6s. 13s. 9d. for food, 9s. 4d. for fish."

Neither Maundy money nor washing of feet is mentioned. But Mr Kellett and the Almonry office are satisfied that the papers chronicle what was at least the Royal Maundy in embryo. Mr Kellett suggested yesterday that King John — who had been excommunicated in November 1209 — intervened in the ceremony to show what a good Catholic he was.

"The mayor added: 'The facts were under everybody's nose, but nobody looked at the documents properly.'

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Revolts against rate-capping 'may lead to legal action'

Rebel councillors risk penalties, says audit chief

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The head of the local government audit service yesterday spelt out the dangers of rate-capping and the possibility of legal action against rebel councillors.

Mr John Banham, chief executive of the Audit Commission, said: "As soon as a local authority is seen to be in breach of the law, the auditor will take the action which the law requires."

The action includes the issue of a surcharge certificate on councillors who failed to vote for a legal rate. They would be liable to make good any

COUNCILLOR Graham Stringer, Labour leader of Manchester city council, said yesterday that he was disappointed that the council voted on Sunday to set a legal rate of 5.5p in the pound. He said it weakened the national campaign against rate capping but he was confident other local authorities would force the Environment Secretary, Mr Jenkin, to the negotiating table.

The new rate is an increase of 5.5 per cent. It was carried by 51 votes to 45.

financial losses which the authority had incurred as a result of their "wilful misconduct" and would be disqualified from serving as councillors.

Disqualification from other public office, such as being an MP, would follow if the councillors were bankrupted by failure to pay the surcharge fine.

Mr Banham was speaking at a press conference in London on the commission's second anniversary. His remarks came in answer to questions and did not therefore seem designed as intervention in the political

row over the tactics of 12 Labour councils which have so far failed to set a rate in protest at the Government's rate-capping and grant penalty policies.

Mr Banham made it clear that the auditors would use powers which allow them to act directly against offending councillors without recourse to the courts. Any court actions would be initiated by the auditors against the councillors' decision.

Mr Ian Pickwell, the former metropolitan district auditor who was responsible for an unsuccessful surcharge action against Camden councillors in 1981, said that two conditions needed to be satisfied before an auditor could issue a surcharge certificate.

The first was that the council should have suffered a financial loss and the second was that councillors should have failed to carry out a duty. Neither Mr Banham nor Mr Pickwell were willing to say when these conditions might be satisfied in the present cases. Auditors were keeping a daily watch on the cash flow of the authorities in dispute.

An auditor would be likely to send a final written warning to councillors before issuing a surcharge certificate. It is unclear, however, whether councillors could escape punishment for causing a loss if they received a warning.

A case continues in the High Court today in which a Hackney ratepayer is asking for an order requiring Hackney council to make a legal rate.

The case has been brought by Mr Murray Fleming, an unsuccessful SDP candidate in a recent council by-election.

His counsel, Mr James Wadsworth, told Mr Justice Woolf that the council's Labour leaders were encouraging taxpayers to strike to force the Government to give the borough more grants.

Liverpool benefits in £38m housing drive

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

A £38.5 million programme for building and refurbishing homes on Merseyside was announced yesterday by the Housing Corporation, the Government-backed quango which funds and supervises voluntary housing associations. The money will be spent over the next three years to support housing association investment projects.

Nearly half the sum will be spent in Liverpool, but the corporation's Merseyside office said the investment should not be seen as part of the Government's response to the city's financial crisis.

The Labour-controlled Liverpool council has cut its support for housing associations in favour of extra work on the municipal stock. As a result, the corporation feared that some long-term work of rehabilitation

of private-rented property in the inner city might be threatened. It has increased its allocation for this type of work to £12 million.

The corporation is funding a £1 million scheme for 25 bungalows for the elderly on the site of the former Dingle oil terminal. It is also committing £4.5 million for a co-operative housing scheme on the former Tate and Lyle site, which is to be designed, owned and run by residents.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, said yesterday that he accepts that Liverpool city council's housing investment programme appears after all to be within the law.

The city had been heading for a £30 million overspend on its capital allocations, but managed to stay within the limits through a deal to sell off its portfolio of council mortgages.

Hospital accuses private cleaners

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent

A hip operation on a woman in her sixties was cancelled after nurses found blood and bone on the floor of the theatre at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, it was disclosed yesterday.

The hospital's administrator, Mr Philip Rundle, launched an inquiry and yesterday blamed the private contractors, OCS, for failing to clean the theatre after the previous day's operations.

Nurses and doctors found

the mess when they arrived on Friday morning to perform the hip replacement operation. They subsequently found dust on a clean-air vent.

The surgeon, Mr David Marsh said: "We were furious. We called in our consultant bacteriologist, Dr Roderic Warren, and he advised that we should not go ahead with the operation. Hip replacements are very susceptible to infection."

It was the second time in two days that blood had been found on the floor of the

theatre, he added. "It was fortunate in a way that we saw the blood and bone—otherwise we would not have noticed the dirt on the clean-air unit."

The dust rather than the mess on the floor caused the operation to be cancelled, said Mr Rundle. It was OCS's job to clean the theatre, he said. "The fact that the blood and bone was there was their fault."

The firm was not entirely to blame for the dust, he added. "They had usually been doing a good job of cleaning the ceiling

vents but this theatre has a special airway unit and we did not allow for this in our contract specifications. We will be changing the specifications."

The Cambridge director of OCS, Mr Peter Goodridge, earlier denied that a complaint had been made about the blood and bone. It is difficult to perceive how it could have remained there overnight, he said.

It was not his firm's job to clean the air vent, he added. "This has usually been done by NHS staff."

Cambridge health authority has set a June deadline—postponed from March—for the firm to meet standards laid down in the Addenbrooke's contract. Penalty clauses have been invoked, and the authority either this year asked the firm what steps it was taking to bring the performance into line with its contractual obligations.

The firm's senior director, Mr Gerald Southworth, has pledged that OCS would meet the standards of cleanliness laid down in the contract.

Murder men's plea after TV inquiry

Murder convictions against a father and son nearly 12 years ago should be quashed, a QC claimed in the Appeal Court in London yesterday.

The case of Michael McDonagh, aged 53, and his son Patrick, 34, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for the stabbing of Michael's brother Francis, had been referred back to the Appeal Court by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan.

Francis McDonagh was stabbed to death at a rooming house in Moss Lane East, Moss Side, Manchester, in February 1973.

Their counsel, Mr Benet Hytner QC said the men had continually professed their innocence and the case had reached the Home Secretary by way of BBC's "Rough Justice" investigation on screen and in a book.

Mr Hytner said he did not wish to appear churlish about the journalists' efforts, but many of the points they raised were "probatively weak" and some were not capable of proof.

He urged that the Appeal Court should nonetheless hold that the murder verdicts were unsafe and unsatisfactory on the basis of a probability that someone else in the house did the killing.

There was a welter of confusing evidence and the court could interfere simply on the basis of the original trial material, he said.

He also called a new witness, Mrs Clara Ricketts, who said another man, not the McDonaghs, had been responsible for the killing.

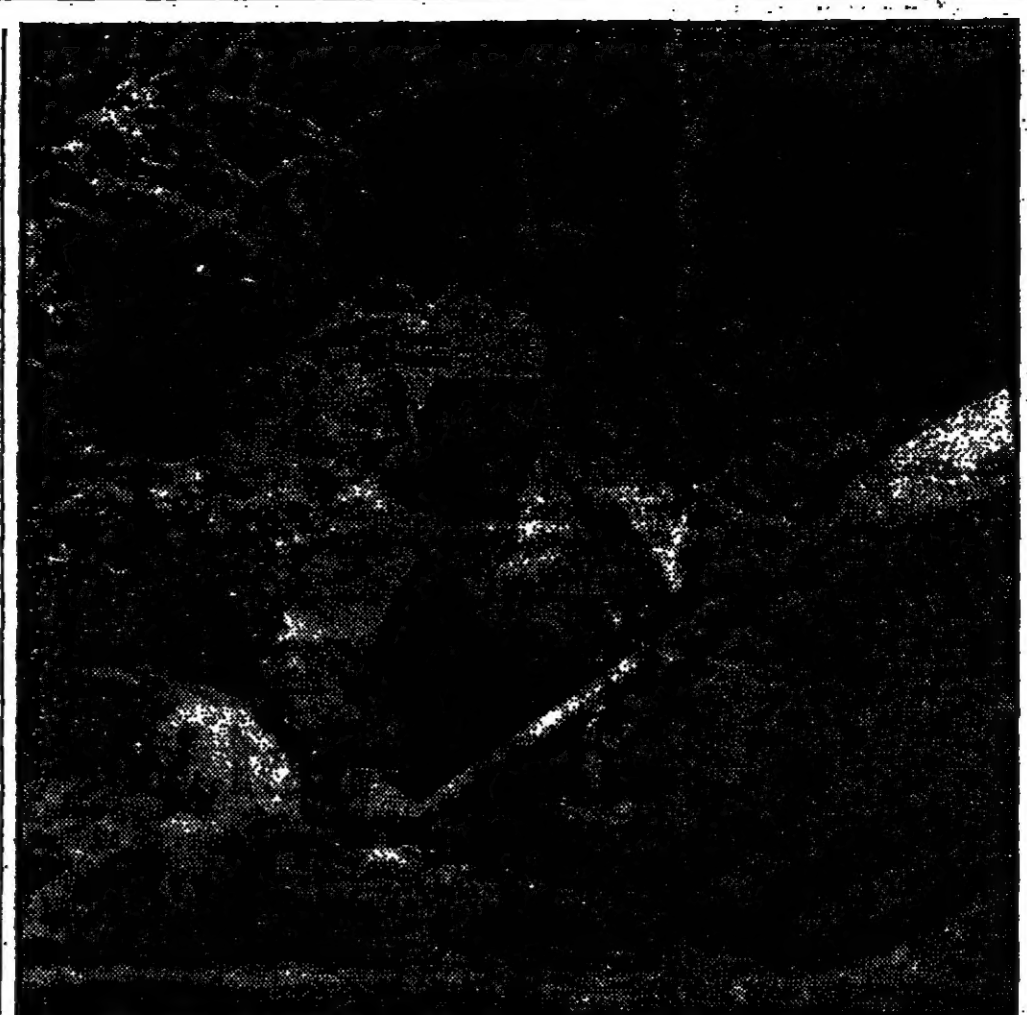
Mrs Ricketts, who was allowed to keep her address secret, said she had been visiting a friend at the house at the time of the 1973 killing.

She had been there for two hours when her friend's boy friend came in and announced that he had stabbed a man. He had a "panicked" look about him, she said.

She said she saw the man again three to four months later, but the man then said nothing about the killing.

Mrs Ricketts, under cross-examination from the Crown counsel, Mr Albert Maguire QC, insisted that she had then stayed away from Manchester for 10 years and was absolutely nothing about the trial and fate of the McDonaghs until contacted by BBC journalists.

The hearing continues today.



THAT SINKING FEELING: An Austrian competitor, Franz Kremlechner, struggles with the 500 metres 'wild water' course on the first day of the Lowenbrun Rapid Raging Championship on the river Trywern at Bala, North Wales. Picture by Don McPhee

Tory student leader hits at enemy within

By David Ross

The Federation of Conservative Students is safe from being wound up by the national party despite doubts expressed about its far right political stance, its annual conference was told yesterday at Loughborough.

Opening the conference with a record 400 delegates the federation chairman, Mark Henri Glendening — on record as saying that he should be regarded on grounds of personal liberty — said that newspaper reports of the federation's imminent demise were exaggerated.

He had spoken personally to Sir Russell Sanderson, chairman of the Conservative National Union, who had assured him: "There was no possibility that this could happen."

Mr Glendening attacked the stories as "unsubstantiated assertions and fabrications," and

blamed them on disgruntled federation members opposed to the far right "libertarian" policies he and his colleagues adopted.

The ruling faction had been democratically elected and "we must accept the right of leadership to lead," he said.

Nevertheless, it was important to maintain the freedom of speech. Many members felt the party should be "reunited under British rule," Mr Glendening said to loud cheers and applause. But those in disagreement should also have the right of expression.

Later, other delegates agreed that any formal inquiry by the national party into the federation was unlikely. It was felt that the assurances given to Mr Glendening represented the true position of the party leadership and Conservative Central Office.

Leader comment, page 10

Ballot fix complaints 'dealt with'

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

Just weeks from the leadership of the Transport and General Workers' Union, last night replied to allegations of foul play in the union's ballot.

He said that only three complaints had been lodged with the union's ballot fix committee since the ballot for his successor was conducted between April and May last year.

The case which best proved the union's adherence to democracy was being repeatedly used by the media as a reason for alarm.

This was a reference to the case in the Bristol 3/74 branch recently investigated by the union at regional and national level. Mr Evans said that the people deemed responsible had been dismissed from office and the 1,300 votes cast invalidated without ever being included in the final total.

Figures compiled by the Guardian show that of 31 informants in 10 so-called "supergrass" class who have emerged in the past four years, some 15 have subsequently retracted. Another four have had their evidence rejected by the courts and there are two trials taking place.

Of 46 people named by the "supergrass" 30 have been found guilty and 21 freed. The rest remain in custody on remand or awaiting the trial.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Northern Ireland Minister Responsible for Security, yesterday disagreed with claims from some part-time RUC members that the killing last week by the IRA of a colleague, Mr John Bell, could have been prevented if more officers had been on duty.

The RUC reservists from Rathfriland, County Down, claimed that more men and more hours of duty were needed to cope with the threat from paramilitaries.

But Mr Scott said that more operational policing hours were being worked in Ulster than in any other part of the country. He said that whatever effort you put in you cannot totally guarantee that this sort of tragedy will not occur.

Extraordinary, then, to remember that for one whole evening, five years ago, he seemed to have the party leadership almost in his grasp. It was the left, led by the candidate who had been elected in the contest with Denis Healey which followed Jim Callaghan's resignation; and, as they counted the pledges that night, his lieutenants became convinced that he could not be stopped.

They had so that Michael Foot was out of the race. What they didn't know was that Mr Foot was replying to that intention. Once Foot was in, Shore was out. Still, next time.

But next time Peter Shore was the candidate not of the left but of the right, against an anyway unstoppable Neil Kinnock; and, as such, he went down to a crushing defeat with no votes at all in the constituency election.

You had heard political outlook had hardly shifted. His trouble — apart from the arrival of the electoral college — was that the issues on which he had won left support were receding. Peter Shore was the leading Cabinet opponent of Denis Healey's deal with the IMF. In 1980 that made him in economic policy terms very much the radical alternative.

But by 1982, when he was in charge of the Labour Party, he was a man who had been blurred, submerged in a union united Labour fight against Thatcherism. He remained Labour's most passionate opponent of the ERM, but that issue had become a distant memory.

Other left campaigners like Robin Cook — like Neil Kinnock himself — were swinging behind the view that pulling out might not now be a realistic option.

You can see how far the issue has receded if you look in on one of the regular late night debates on BBC television. The subject is the ERM, but it is not the ERM that is the issue. It is the ERM that is the issue. It is the ERM that is the issue.

At the same time the secret nationalism which had fired Peter Shore's hatred of the ERM involvement had begun to appear in other guises. The left didn't like it on the Falklands, for instance, and most of all on defence, where Mr Shore (still a subscriber to a British independent nuclear deterrent, though no advocate of Trident) found himself unable to renegotiate old commitments in the way Denis Healey and Roy Hattersley have done.

So it was that yesterday he was making a routine speech in a routine debate on the gutting of the Transport Bill; completely of course, but without any flicker of enjoyment; a man whom fashion and fortune between them seem to have dumped on the sidelines.

RAF removal
Fifty Canberra bombers and 300 service personnel are moving out of the RAF base at Warton, Cambridgeshire to the new US Air Force base nearby, while runway repairs are carried out.

David McKie

There, upon a distant Shore

THIS shadow leader of the House, Peter Shore, added his voice in the Commons yesterday to Labour's campaign about the heavy workload which Mrs Thatcher called upon to bear. The struggle of British MPs to control a rampaging Executive, equipped as they were with just one secretary and one official, was making Westminster — Labour Members agreed — the laughing stock of parliaments and democracies everywhere.

In a sense, though, Peter Shore's problem is rather the reverse. In terms of from bench responsibility, his workload is not too heavy but too thin.

Eighteen months ago he was Shadow Chancellor, a man at the centre of events. But Roy Hattersley claimed that when he was the deputy leadership, leaving Mr Shore to settle, with some public reluctance, for Trade and Industry, plus the shadow leadership.

And after last autumn's shadow cabinet election when he slipped from third place to sixth, he had to surrender Trade and Industry too, to John Smith, leaving him with the shadow leadership alone. A post of continuing importance, but a distant shore.

Figures compiled by the Guardian show that of 31 informants in 10 so-called "supergrass" class who have emerged in the past four years, some 15 have subsequently retracted. Another four have had their evidence rejected by the courts and there are two trials taking place.

Of 46 people named by the "supergrass" 30 have been found guilty and 21 freed. The rest remain in custody on remand or awaiting the trial.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Northern Ireland Minister Responsible for Security, yesterday disagreed with claims from some part-time RUC members that the killing last week by the IRA of a colleague, Mr John Bell, could have been prevented if more officers had been on duty.

The RUC reservists from Rathfriland, County Down, claimed that more men and more hours of duty were needed to cope with the threat from paramilitaries.

But Mr Scott said that more operational policing hours were being worked in Ulster than in any other part of the country. He said that whatever effort you put in you cannot totally guarantee that this sort of tragedy will not occur.

Extraordinary, then, to remember that for one whole evening, five years ago, he seemed to have the party leadership almost in his grasp. It was the left, led by the candidate who had been elected in the contest with Denis Healey which followed Jim Callaghan's resignation; and, as they counted the pledges that night, his lieutenants became convinced that he could not be stopped.

They had so that Michael Foot was out of the race. What they didn't know was that Mr Foot was replying to that intention. Once Foot was in, Shore was out. Still, next time.

But next time Peter Shore was the candidate not of the left but of the right, against an anyway unstoppable Neil Kinnock; and, as such, he went down to a crushing defeat with no votes at all in the constituency election.

You had heard political outlook had hardly shifted. His trouble — apart from the arrival of the electoral college — was that the issues on which he had won left support were receding. Peter Shore was the leading Cabinet opponent of Denis Healey's deal with the IMF. In 1980 that made him in economic policy terms very much the radical alternative.

But by 1982, when he was in charge of the Labour Party, he was a man who had been blurred, submerged in a union united Labour fight against Thatcherism. He remained Labour's most passionate opponent of the ERM, but that issue had become a distant memory.

Other left campaigners like Robin Cook — like Neil Kinnock himself — were swinging behind the view that pulling out might not now be a realistic option.

You can see how far the issue has receded if you look in on one of the regular late night debates on BBC television. The subject is the ERM, but it is not the ERM that is the issue. It is the ERM that is the issue.

At the same time the secret nationalism which had fired Peter Shore's hatred of the ERM involvement had begun to appear in other guises. The left didn't like it on the Falklands, for instance, and most of all on defence, where Mr Shore (still a subscriber to a British independent nuclear deterrent, though no advocate of Trident) found himself unable to renegotiate old commitments in the way Denis Healey and Roy Hattersley have done.

So it was that yesterday he was making a routine speech in a routine debate on the gutting of the Transport Bill; completely of course, but without any flicker of enjoyment; a man whom fashion and fortune between them seem to have dumped on the sidelines.

RAF removal
Fifty Canberra bombers and 300 service personnel are moving out of the RAF base at Warton, Cambridgeshire to the new US Air Force base nearby, while runway repairs are carried out.

School inspectors may ballot over merit pay

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools are planning to hold a ballot on the Government's controversial scheme, introduced yesterday, under which senior officials employed by Whitehall departments will be assessed for special performance bonuses.

The "merit pay" scheme, widely condemned in Whitehall, has been opposed in particular by HMIs who jealously guard their independence. A spokesman for the HMIs in England and Wales — there are about 500 — said yesterday that the plan is objectionable in principle and unworkable in practice.

In discussions of the scheme, HMIs have accused the Government of threatening the spirit of public service because of political dogma, of encouraging invidious comparisons between colleagues, and of promoting self-seeking officials who would corrode the public service.

Under the scheme, 20,000 officials in the third, fourth and fifth highest ranks in the Civil Service will be assessed, with one in five awarded special bonuses of between £500 and £1,000. Sir Robert Armstrong,

head of the Home Civil Service, has acknowledged that the plan could have an adverse effect on the morale and motivation in Whitehall.

The Government is insisting that the awards must be kept secret and admits that the criteria used will be subjective. But it argues that it is an appropriate alternative to a merit system which is being restricted because of cuts in manpower and in the functions of the Civil Service.

In a circular to Whitehall departments the Council of Civil Service Unions says that the scheme is "directly opposed to the ethos of a caring and impartial public service" and will be "divisive between individuals."

The circular adds: "It is essential both to prevent demoralisation and to obviate any suspicion of favouritism or nepotism, that the names of all bonus recipients, and the amounts paid, are published."

But the HMIs who point out that since most of them work alone in the field it will be even more difficult to assess their performance than those of Whitehall-based officials are hoping to persuade the Department of Education that they can be exempted.

Journalists defy union

By our Labour Staff

Plans for a return to normal working at the Portsmouth News were frustrated yesterday when management refused to agree to reinstate all the journalists locked out in the three-month dispute.

Seven of the National Union of Journalists' 74-strong chapel agreed to defy their union and sign individual re-employment forms, but the rest of the chapel voted to stay out until management agreed to reinstate all chapel members.

The NUJ is angry that management has rejected a return

to work formula proposed by the conciliation service Acas. Management is expected to announce today how many journalists it is willing to re-employ and some NUJ members fear that local union leadership will be excluded.

The dispute began after management agreed with the National Graphical Association, to transfer compositors displaced by new technology to the editorial department while retaining NGA membership.

National talks between the two unions over demarcation are expected to begin next week.

£25,000 boost for art gallery

By Donald Winterson

The Minister for the Arts, Lord Gower, handed over last night a cheque for £25,000 from the Government for the Dulwich Picture Gallery's appeal fund. It was received at a reception in Sotheby's, by the chairman of the appeal, Mr Peter Bowring.

The gift from the Government brings the money raised by the appeal to £260,000. The target is £500,000.

The Dulwich Picture Gallery, in South London, has about 300 paintings. Among the artists represented are Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Constable.

The gallery was founded 10 years before the National Gallery and is housed in the first purpose-built public art gallery in the country, designed by Sir John Soane.

The gallery needs £500,000 for an endowment and for improved systems of security. It has been the victim of several thefts in the past 20 years. One portrait by Rembrandt has been stolen four times and recovered only three times.

Kettle death

A child was electrocuted and died yesterday at his home in Leigh Park, near Havant, Hampshire. Ford, aged three, touched a kettle lead with wet hands.

OBITUARY

Art pioneer

HARRY THURBORN, the artist and teacher who with Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton revolutionised English art education after the war has died aged 70. Appreciation, page 9.

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Ministry backs down on spray to eradicate cattle fly

Farmer's High Court victory over pesticides

By Susan Tiphut

A farmer yesterday won his High Court battle against a government order to spray his 52 dairy cattle with chemical pesticides in a campaign to eradicate warble fly.

Mr Mark Purdey, aged 31, of Dene Farm, Halse, near Taunton, Somerset, said he appealed against the Ministry of Agriculture order in September last year to spray his cattle with an organophosphorous compound because the chemical was highly dangerous to some people and animals.

He agreed instead to inject 25 of his Jersey cows with ivermectin, a synthetic pesticide which makes cows' milk unfit for human consumption for 28 days.

He estimated that he would lose about £500 in milk sales from five of the cows which are producing milk. The case had cost him about £1,000.

The Ministry of Agriculture agreed that the rest of his herd did not need treatment against warble fly as the animals were not infested and were too far from other infected herds to be at risk.

In an out of court settle-

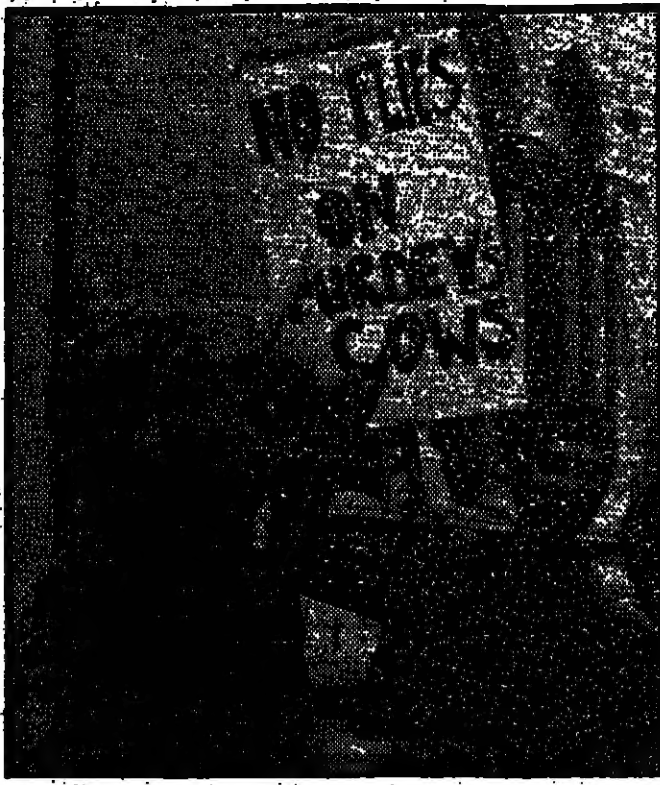
ment with Ministry of Agriculture officials, Mr Purdey agreed to inject his cattle within 10 days. The officials said later that other farms could use the injection treatment, but the loss of milk sales did not make it good economic sense.

Mr Purdey had sought a High Court order banning Ministry of Agriculture vets from entering his land to treat his cattle with the organophosphorous compound.

He believed he had been made sensitive to the chemical at the age of 19 after crossing a field which had recently been sprayed. He had suffered side-effects for six months afterwards, feeling sick and suffering mental disorientation.

Some cattle had died after being sprayed with the pesticide, based on a form of nerve gas, and others had been paralysed.

The Ministry of Agriculture said later that the case had been unnecessary. "If he had decided to use this particular Act, and this he refused to do, the product with which 1983, the figure dropped to less than one in 10,000. Mr Purdey had agreed to inject his cattle with the only non-organophosphorous available on the list.



Mr Mark Purdey and the pantomime horse paraded by Friends of the Earth outside the court

"Our policy has always been that Mr Purdey should treat his cattle with an approved product listed to the Medicines Act, and this he refused to do. The product with which 1983, the figure dropped to less than one in 10,000. Mr Purdey had agreed to inject his cattle with the only non-organophosphorous available on the list.

BBC gets stronger voice in Africa

By Dennis Barker

The BBC is to build a powerful £3 million transmitter for Africa to compete with the Voice of America and Russian transmitters operating outside the region, it was announced yesterday.

The plan was postponed in 1979 because of the cut in capital expenditure, but will now go ahead as part of the BBC External Services' improved audibility programme, which received government sanction in 1981.

The twin 300 kilowatt transmitters will particularly increase the BBC's audibility in East Africa, where reception is poor except for broadcasts from South Africa. The station will carry World Service programmes and programmes in Somali and Swahili for up to 18 hours a day.

It will be sited on the island of Mahe in the Seychelles, under a 25-year renewable lease. The agreement has been signed by the chairman of the BBC, Mr Stuart Young.

The BBC External Services have been trying to improve audibility in East Africa since the 1960s. The new transmitter will greatly open up South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia to the BBC.

Work on the 12-acre site will start later this year, and the station should be ready in 1988.

Coroner orders ambulance inquiry

By a Correspondent

A coroner yesterday ordered an inquiry into why an ambulance failed to arrive to take a fatally injured man to hospital after he had collapsed among scores of soccer fans.

Mr Noel Robert, aged 59, a retired postal worker, was found lying in a pool of blood in the street by police last Friday near York City football ground. The inquest at York was told that he had a head wound.

Officers immediately radioed for an ambulance but 15 minutes later a vehicle had still not arrived and police had to take the injured man to hospital in the back seat of a traffic car it was said.

The inquest on Mr Robert, of Beech Avenue, Willerby, near Hull, was adjourned for 28 days for further inquiries into his death and on why the ambulance did not arrive. York's chief ambulance officer Mr Brian Jukes, said yesterday "A report is being prepared for the coroner."

Sub sails again

HMS Conqueror, the submarine which sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, is to be recommissioned at Devonport dockyard on April 30 after a two-year, £90 million refit.

THREE'S COMPANY: Lord Montagu of Beaulieu takes control of a tri-cycle at Christchurch, Dorset. He was opening the world's first museum for three-wheelers

Refund on tuition fees refused

Thousands of foreign students who were forced to pay higher tuition fees because of a misunderstanding of the law will not be able to claim refunds.

That was the effect of a House of Lords ruling yesterday dismissing a test case appeal by a Greek Cypriot, Charalambos Orphanos, who is studying for a three-year BSC degree in mechanical engineering at Queen Mary College, London.

Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said the facts of his case were typical of many students at colleges and universities throughout the UK. In the case of Queen Mary College alone £200,000 was at stake.

Mr Orphanos was affected by government cuts in subsidies for overseas students. When he began his course in October, 1982, he agreed to pay tuition fees at the overseas rate of £2,500 a year instead of the £990 charged for home students. At that time, said Lord Fraser, it was generally accepted that the three-year residence period needed to qualify as a home student did not include residence solely for educational purposes.

But in December, 1982, the House of Lords decided that that understanding was wrong and that residence solely as a student did qualify.

Mr Orphanos had been living and studying in the UK for four years before beginning his college course.

But Lord Fraser said, Mr Orphanos was not entitled to a refund on his fees. He had concluded his contract with Queen Mary College in October, 1982 when he enrolled. After that, it was too late for him to alter it and he was still liable to pay fees at the overseas rate.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge agreed.

Pop star's £275,000 tax victory

SIXTIES pop star Dave Clark yesterday won the support of a High Court judge for a legal tax move which deprives the Inland Revenue of any of the £275,000 he earned in the year 1978/79.

The former leader of the chart-topping group, The Dave Clark Five, beat the tax man by staying out of Britain for the whole of the year. He aimed to avoid tax on half a million dollars from a record company for master tapes. By receiving the cash in a lump sum just before leaving the country, he also succeeded in not paying tax in America.

The Inland Revenue went to a tribunal of the special tax commissioners, who ruled in Mr Clark's favour. This was endorsed by Mr Justice Nicholls yesterday.

Dismissing the appeal, he said that the drummer had remained abroad long enough to escape the revenue's net.

Mr Clarke, of Southgate, north London, had been advised how to escape tax by Polydor records he said. Although tax avoidance schemes did not find much favour with the court the law was on his side.

The revenue claimed that Mr Clark's stay in America should be regarded as a temporary visit. During that period he was still legally a resident in the UK and liable to pay tax.

The judge said there had been a "distinct break" in the path of his career for just over a year. In that time he had made Los Angeles his headquarters and did not visit Britain.

The Dave Clark Five — whose biggest hits were Glad All Over and Bits and Pieces — disbanded in 1970.

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Secret police files found on dump

By Tony Heath

North Wales police yesterday launched an investigation into the discovery of a batch of confidential intelligence files on a council rubbish tip at Prestatyn.

Precisely how many of the police files were on the municipal waste heap remains a mystery. But it is understood that some were lying around, apparently inviting public inspection.

The papers contained information about a number of people living along the North Wales coastal strip extending eastwards from Rhyl, one of the area's premier seaside resorts.

The reports came from the divisional headquarters at Prestatyn, a modern building on the main coast road and are written in an informal, even chatty, manner. One, headed "Mafia", meeting reports to be an account of a gathering where several people allegedly discussed the possibility of embarking on unlawful activities, including the commission of criminal offences.

Concern over the find was expressed by the Welsh Campaign for Civil and Political Liberties, whose spokesman, Mr. P. Smith, said that it underlined the need for the police to be brought under effective democratic control.

"So-called intelligence gathering is often merely an uncontrolled fishing expedition with no details of people's private business, unearthing gossip and prying into the public's personal life," she said.

Whether such files should have been shredded begged the more important question as to why they were compiled in the first place.

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merionnydd Nant Conwy, said he was greatly perturbed at more evidence pointing to an extension of police surveillance in Wales.

He welcomed the police investigation but added: "I would like to see a public inquiry into the information held by the Special Branch and the CID. I am also concerned that law-abiding citizens are being subjected to unnecessary surveillance."

The North Wales police said in a statement: "The matter will be thoroughly investigated. Normal security processes in relation to the disposal of files does not appear to have been applied in this case. We are obviously concerned that these files have been found."

DJ charged

The disc jockey Graham Neale was yesterday remanded in custody until April 10 by Nottingham magistrates, charged with murdering his 24-year-old girlfriend, Miss Lynne Golding, last Tuesday. Neale, aged 26, of Cinderhill, Nottingham, a former Radio One broadcaster, now works for Radio Trent, the East Midlands independent station.

Ulster Unionists start lobbying MPs to have Sinn Fein proscribed

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

The Official Unionist Party is to lobby all MPs to build up pressure on the Government to ban Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA. OUP officials said in Belfast yesterday.

They believe that there is substantial anti-Sinn Fein feeling not only among Conservative members but also MPs from other parties.

The renewed effort to get the Republican group proscribed coincided with an early indication of how the province's local government elections in May are likely to be fought.

The OUP has printed thousands of glossy posters portraying Sinn Fein's president, Mr. Gerry Adams, and a leading official, Mr. Danny Morrison, as members of the IRA Council.

In bold red letters the eye-catching poster carries the slogan: "Put Sinn Fein out of business" — the OUP campaign theme.

In the tradition of Ulster parties, copies hung from lamp posts during the night on the fringes of Republican areas of Belfast have already disappeared, torn down by a pursuing Sinn Fein posse.

There remains the real question of whether this sort of depiction of Sinn Fein will lose it any votes. Because most of Sinn Fein's supporters back the campaign of violence — enshrined in the philosophy of the "Armalite and the ballot box" — the answer is likely to be few, if any.

The elections are significant because for the first time Sinn Fein is contesting seats across the province.

The party has a mere handful of councillors but after the elections there could be 30 Sinn Fein members on a number of authorities. By implication, those councillors will support the aims and actions of the IRA.

At the moment the Government will deal fairly at a low level with Sinn Fein representatives and it restricts contacts

Police theories on Kerry baby lack evidence



Joanne Hayes — questions on sex life

From Joe Joyce in Dublin

Part of a crude memorial over the grave in county Kerry of the infant whose murder led to the Irish judicial inquiry into the police handling of the case has been removed.

A small imitation marble cross bearing the inscription "In loving memory of me, The Kerry Baby" was placed on the grave by a local undertaker along with a glass bowl containing a doll. After pictures of the grave appeared in an Irish newspaper last week the bowl and doll were removed.

Mr. Tom Cochrane, the undertaker who put up the memorial, said yesterday that some local people objected but he could not explain why. "I

put up the memorial because it has become a personal thing with me and to show that everybody is of the same way of thinking as the person who deprived that baby of his life."

Mr. Cochrane was the undertaker called in by police to bury the infant, whose body with 28 stab wounds was found on a beach nearby a year ago.

The judicial inquiry has adjourned for Easter after 12 weeks of hearings and 84 witnesses. It will resume in two weeks time and continue into May at least.

The inquiry has lost some of its drama since the early weeks when Miss Joanne Mary, a 25-year-old woman, originally charged with the infant's murder, was interrogated relentlessly about her sex life and her account of giving birth in a field to a son who

died shortly afterward. The charge was dropped after the body of Miss Hayes' own child was found. In recent weeks a succession of policemen and women have given evidence, denying that they put any pressure on Miss Hayes or her family to sign confessions to the murder.

The main point to be resolved by the inquiry is how the Hayes family came to confess in graphic detail to the baby's murder when forensic evidence later indicated that the child was not that of Miss Hayes and her married lover.

The police are relying on three theories to back up their contention that the confessions were voluntary and true. Either Miss Hayes had twins by two separate men and the second twin's body has not yet been recovered, or the blood

grouping of the murdered baby was wrong. No evidence has been given that Miss Hayes had twins at all. But the police maintain that it is implicit in her statements and in the evidence of her aunt who told the inquiry that the baby was born in the family house.

The twin theory is the only possible explanation which marries the confessions and the discovery of Miss Hayes' body — her family claim that a knife from the Hayes house could not have caused the stab wounds.

Neither has there been any evidence that Miss Hayes had a second man. Detective Sergeant Gerry O'Carroll of the Dublin-based "murder squad" told the inquiry of his opinion that Ireland was very promiscuous and sexual sex

grouping of the murdered baby was common. "It doesn't have to be an affair," he added. "It doesn't have to last all night. It doesn't have to last an hour."

The police pinned most of their faith on challenging the forensic evidence produced by a pathologist to dispute the findings of the state pathologist and the state's forensic science laboratory. Their pathologist, Dr. Declan Gilman, disputed the state pathologist's evidence that a knife from the Hayes house could not have caused the stab wounds.

He said it could have caused some of them — leaving the inquiry to ask what caused the others. Birds or marine animals like squid, the doctor suggested. Mr. Justice Kevin Lynch remarked that a new weapon was now being introduced after 50 days: "Where

does that leave me now?" he asked. Dr. Gilman also contended that a piece of long tissue, used to determine the murdered baby's blood group, could have been contaminated when it was taken to Dublin in the warm boot of the state pathologist's car. Under cross-examination, however, he admitted that he was merely raising possibilities.

Several police witnesses complained bitterly that they have been put into the dock over this case. They criticised the Irish media for linking it with another case in which a man died in custody and they also criticised the Justice Minister, Mr. Charles Haughey, for raising the possibility that criminal charges might be brought against some of the policemen involved.

'Blackleg' plan to beat Scottish teachers' strike

By Sarah Bassey

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. George Younger, has offered to change the rules so that local education authorities can employ unregistered teachers as "blackleg" labour while Scottish teachers are on strike.

In a letter to local education authorities in Scotland, the Scottish Education Department says that the Secretary of State is willing to amend the Education Act in Scotland which lays down that all qualified teachers must be registered with the General Teaching Council, a monitoring body largely made up of representatives of the teaching profession.

The plan would be to recruit ex-teachers, such as those who had left to have a family, and unemployed and retired teachers who had let their registration go although they were still qualified to cover for striking teachers.

Scotland's main teaching union, the Educational Institute of Scotland (EIS), and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (Cosla) condemned the proposal yesterday as an attempt to push local authorities into the front line of the pay dispute.

Dr. Malcolm Green, chairman of Cosla, said local authorities continued to support the teachers' claim for an independent pay review. No authority had yet taken any punitive action against striking teachers. "This is quite clearly the Secretary of State trying to push us into the firing line," he said.

Although his union had not met to discuss the letter, he thought they would not regard it as helpful. "They will see it as an attempt by the Secretary of State to polarise the situation and provoke confrontation," he said.

Mr. John Pollock, general secretary of the EIS, said the letter was on "very shaky legal foundations." The Scottish Office seemed to be preparing to take on the General Teaching Council instead of his union. The GTC, he said, "would have to fight this suggestion or disappear," and the

Scottish Office might find it "a fairly important foe."

Mr. Pollock said: "They don't really know what they are doing in the Scottish Office. They are casting around for ways of dealing with this."

The teachers' strike action has caused large-scale disruption in Scottish schools. Yesterday Mr. Pollock insisted that the action had been taken centrally within the limits of the Government's new employment legislation.

In its letter the Scottish Education Department also encourages local authorities to look at their powers to suspend teachers, to deduct pay for time on strike, and to sack them, offering re-employment under new contracts. It also suggests the possibility of taking legal action against teachers' unions.

The EIS yesterday announced its plan of action for the summer term, including a one-day strike at all secondary schools in Scotland on April 24 in which they will be joined by the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association, which has a fraction of the EIS membership.

The strike will take place the day before the Scottish examination season begins. The unions propose not to disrupt this, turning their attention to primary schools until the end of June.

The Council of Local Education Authorities, which represents England and Wales, said there had been no suggestion of using unemployed teachers in the rest of the country to cover for those on strike, and added that they thought such action would be fraught with difficulties.

Parents in Newcastle-under-Lyme in north Staffordshire are to appeal to the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg today in an attempt to prevent the closure of Bradwell High School in the town in 1989.

The parents claim that the closure of the comprehensive school denies basic education rights and if the commission accepts the case the government and Staffordshire County Council will have to fight it in Strasbourg.

Tate pays £1.5m for surreal classic

By Donald Wintersgill, Art Sales Correspondent

THE Tate Gallery announced yesterday that it has bought an outstanding work by the Italian painter, Giorgio de Chirico, *The Uncertainty of the Future*.

The painting is valued at £3 million but the Tate will pay just over £1 million, since private sales to public collections are entitled to tax relief. The Treasury, in effect, makes up the difference between the two figures.

The Uncertainty of the Future, which de Chirico produced in 1913, depicts a bunch of bananas and a torso. "The juxtaposition is one of the most bizarre and compelling inventions in the history of art," the Tate gallery says. "It has given this picture something of the hold on the imagination of a wide public that is possessed by the Mona Lisa or Rodin's *Thinker*."

The painting — a precursor of the Surrealist school — is one of a sequence produced in Paris from 1912 to 1915 during de Chirico's period of exceptional creativity. His later output is not so highly esteemed.

The *Uncertainty of the Future* was owned by Sir Robert and Penelope, the painter, critic and author who died in April last year. His executors offered it to the Government in payment of tax on the estate in the hope that it would be handed over to the Tate.

But the Government refused the offer. Lord Gwior, the minister for the arts, said in December that it would not accept more than £1 million worth of antiquities and works of art a year in payment of tax.

The Tate decided to buy the painting at the much-reduced price. But this leaves the gallery short of funds to pay capital transfer tax, and it has launched an appeal for money towards the purchase.

Mr. Anthony Penrose, Sir Robert's son, said: "The Government kept me waiting for months. An auctioneer approached me with £3 million in cash. But for my father's wish, I would have taken the dollars."

"The money I receive for the painting will go straight away to pay capital transfer tax, and there will still be a large amount of tax to pay."

The National Gallery of Scotland has bought a drawing by Rembrandt for a bargain \$2,150. It is of Christ on the Road to Emmaus.

Lord Gwior yesterday defended the National Gallery's decision to pay nearly £1.5 million for an 18th century painting.

Speaking in the Lords at question time, he rejected a request by the Opposition spokesman, Lord Strabolgi, to zero-rate the National Gallery to avoid VAT on paintings which would enable the gallery to match foreign buyers.

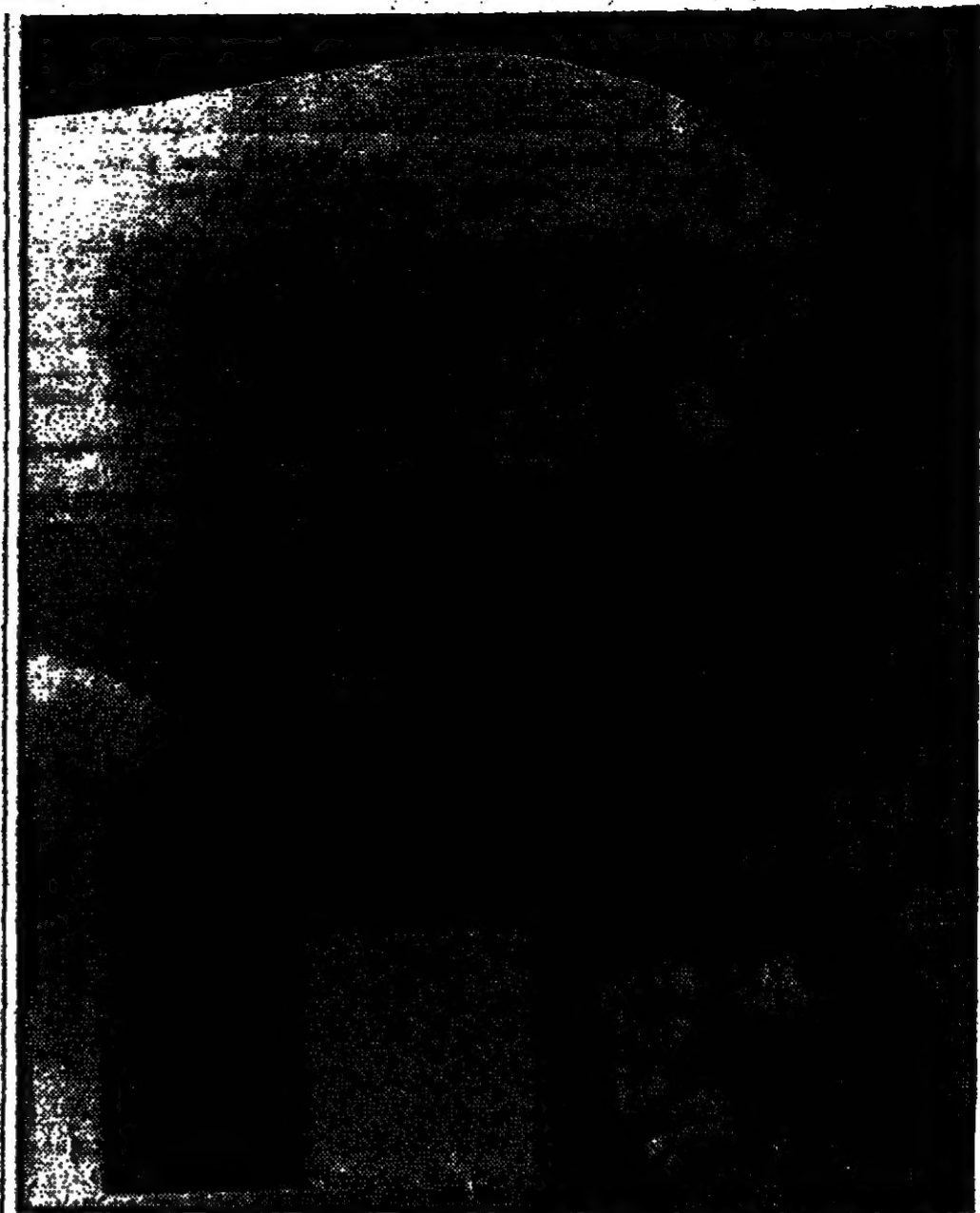
"The price paid at auction for the painting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cairns, was £1,400,000. It is a good thing the National Gallery has acquired it," he added.

The Royal Academy's exhibition of Chagall, extended by one day yesterday, had about 6,000 visitors. The proceeds for the day, about £13,000, will go to War on Want for famine relief in Ethiopia.

Operators held at knifepoint

A 24-year-old man who was arrested yesterday after a four-hour siege in a telephone exchange at Guildford, Surrey, is to appear before local magistrates today.

Three operators — a man and two women — were held at knifepoint while the man



PRIDE OF LEONS: Flashing touches are made to an exhibit in the new Greek and Roman sculpture galleries at the British Museum, which the Prince and Princess of Wales are to open tomorrow

Charity Commission to meet feuding Muslims over mosque

By a Correspondent

The Charity Commissioners have become embroiled in a feud which has split a Muslim community, led to the closure of its mosque, and brought violence to the streets of Worcester.

A representative of the commissioners is attending a meeting at Worcester later this week to decide on the future of the mosque, a converted house on the outskirts of the city — because it is administered as a registered charity, Muslim males aged 16 and over have to pay £1 a week to the trust fund.

The community's two factions came originally from neighbouring villages in Essex, one from the Northwest Frontier. They have been involved in bitter feuding for the past

three years because of irreconcilable cultural and religious differences.

There have been fights, and several people have appeared in court on charges of violence. Police have been injured and a corner shop was gutted in an arson attack last year.

The factions' leaders, their solicitors and the police have agreed that the two groups cannot continue sharing the same mosque. A local estate agent is to be asked to value the property, then one side will buy out the other's share after agreement on which group will move to a new mosque.

For the past 12 months there have been two imams, one for each group, but this has failed to restore harmony. The mosque has been closed

for a month, and the imams hold the only keys.

Representatives of the two sides have agreed not to make any statement to avoid inflaming the situation.

A spokesman for the Charity Commission said: "We have offered to mediate in the past, but if this latest development goes ahead we will probably have to become involved anyway."

"We would have to satisfy ourselves about whether there was a need for us to take any action under law."

Mr. Les Portman, a local trade unionist who has chaired some of the meetings between the two sides, said: "It was clear that something had to be done and the way out of the problem in the immediate future was to have two mosques."

BA denies using expansion plan to frustrate route application

By James Lewis

British Airways denied yesterday that it had threatened to cut its expansion plans at Manchester if its rival Singapore International Airlines was allowed to fly into the airport.

BA was not in the habit of opposing licence applications by rival operators, said its northern general manager, Mr. Roland Harris.

"All we are doing in this case is spelling out the harsh economic facts of life, one of which is that there is only a finite amount of traffic on the Singapore route."

The introduction of extra ca-

capacity on the Far Eastern and Australasian routes could threaten the plans of other operators, such as BA, said Mr. Harris. To point out the dangers of surplus capacity did not constitute a threat.

The Singapore government formally applied for a Manchester licence two weeks ago and a decision is expected in about six weeks. The application, though opposed by BA, is supported by several northern MPs, who have signed a Commons motion on the subject.

Eleven new scheduled services will start from Manchester this week. BA is flying to New York, Munich, Maastricht, Geneva, and Larnaka; Luftthansa to Dusseldorf and Munich; and Dan-Air to London, Oslo, Bergen, and Stavanger.

Later in the year, BA is planning to start services to Hong Kong and to Athens, and is also applying for licences to run new scheduled flights to Cork, Lisbon, Madrid and Oporto.

The chairman of the airport authority, Mr. Keith Barnes, said: "The commitment which these airlines are making by introducing new services reinforces Manchester's unchallengeable claim to be Britain's largest hub for air services outside London."

Sun rebuked for Best gaol memoirs

The Press Council has criticised the Sun for publishing George Best's prison diary, saying that it breached the declaration forbidding payments to persons engaged in crime and was not warranted by the public interest.

It said yesterday that the paper carried the story of Mr. Best's release from prison and his first few hours at a hotel with his girl friend. Through the following week it published excerpts from his prison diary.

Described as a Sun world exclusive, the series is labelled copyright by News Group Newspapers with the

warning: "our lawyers are watching."

The editor, Mr. Kelvin MacKenzie, told the council's inquiry team that the clause on chequebook journalism had been considered carefully before the deal, he was not a person engaged in crime or notorious misbehaviour. He was a public figure paying the penalty for a single lapse.

The Sun believes that his account of prison life and its reformative effect served the public interest in dissuading the fans, particularly the young, from imitating his criminal conduct, Mr. MacKenzie said.

The decision to publish was helped by the number of newspaper acceptances of the guidelines, like the Sun, but judging it proper to bid for the story.

"The council's findings said: 'This is a different case from that where a long-term criminal sells his story, but the editor's defence that the writer was not engaged in crime is not substantiated.'"

"There could well be other circumstances in which a newspaper might decide properly to

buy articles by or about Mr. Best as a famous footballer, or as a well-known public figure, but the occasion and reason for the purchase in this case was that he had been sent to prison for three months for driving after drinking more than the permitted amount of alcohol, assaulting a policeman, and failing to surrender to bail."

Although there would not be much value in Mr. Best's reminiscences of sport or other matters, the value of his articles to the newspaper in this case stemmed directly from his offences, his conviction and his prison sentence.

As part of the deepening interest in union reaction to local government developments, the General and Municipal Union is to hold a national conference in June on pay policy, privatisation, council cuts and rate capping.

Several police witnesses complained bitterly that they have been put into the dock over this case. They criticised the Irish media for linking it with another case in which a man died in custody and they also criticised the Justice Minister, Mr. Charles Haughey, for raising the possibility that criminal charges might be brought against some of the policemen involved.

مسألة من المال

Government cuts short debate on transport bill

BUSES

The Government last night successfully moved to cut short further debate on its controversial measure to open local bus services to private competition.

From now on MPs will be severely timeboxed in their discussions on the transport bill which has received more than 90 hours of talking so far. The traditional guillotine motion, imposing the timetable, was carried by 277 votes to 189, a government majority of 88.

The bill's main provision includes abolition of road service licensing, except in London; allowing taxis, hire cars and minibuses to operate regular passenger services; requiring the National Bus Company to draw up plans for its privatisation and directing councils to put out subsidised services to tender. Both the Opposition and some Tories have warned that the bill will hit rural bus services.

The leader of the Commons Mr John Biffen told MPs: "After 94 hours of debate, only 11 clauses and two schedules have been completed."

For the Liberals, Mr Stephen Ross argued that it was time the Commons fixed an agreed timetable for bills before they went into their detailed committee stage. "It is an appalling way to legislate,"



Gwyneth Dunwoody — claimed that the Transport Secretary was not concerned about people who cannot get children to school

Winding up for the Opposition, the shadow transport secretary, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, said it was an outrage that the Government should demand a guillotine at this stage of such an important bill. Mrs Dunwoody maintained that at the heart of the bill was the Government's plan to cut revenue support for public transport from £559 million in 1984-85 to £247 million in 1985-86.

"The Secretary of State is not concerned with the people who cannot get their children to school or their grandmother to the doctor's."

But in his winding-up speech, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, said the opposition had tried to wreck the bill.

Labour draws up a hit list of 125 seats

ELECTION

By Colin Brown

Labour leaders have drawn up a list of 125 of the most promising winnable seats which they believe could give Labour a slender majority at the next general election.

Mr Robin Cook, who heads the party's campaign committee, said yesterday at a meeting in Westminster that Labour would be concentrating special effort on the seats.

Progress had been made in selecting candidates and it was hoped that a Labour MP could be found to adopt each of the winnable constituencies to work with the new candidate.

The list is being kept confidential pending consultation with area party organisers but it includes the Devonport constituency of Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party.

About 80 traditionally marginal constituencies form the bulk of the list, but it also includes seats with a special

interest for Labour such as the Western Isles, now held by the Scottish Nationalist, Mr Donald Stewart, who is to stand down at the next general election.

Mr Cook said the forthcoming campaign season looked "rosy" for Labour. Last week's opinion poll showing Labour six points ahead of the Conservatives is expected to be confirmed in another poll today.

Labour will also be starting its long-awaited jobs and industries campaign today. Mr

Cook said that although it had been planned for some time, the launch was being made at a time when the Conservatives were in trouble.

Labour will be continuing the campaign on a rolling programme by launching a series of charters for employment, including one for women's rights.

The May county council elections will be used by Labour as a springboard to attack the Government. Labour's campaign leaders are already preparing to counter a possibly

disappointing result by arguing that 1981 marks a high water mark for Labour and that they are defending seats which will prove difficult to hold in any circumstances.

Instead, Labour intends to use the much less successful yardstick of 1983, based on the general election results, extrapolated to the county areas, to show that it has improved on its most recent results. But the main battle is likely to be over the total number of votes polled in competition with the SDP-Liberal Alliance.

Walker urges miners' union to join NCB in talks to modify pit closure procedure

COAL

The Government hopes that the National Union of Mineworkers will accept an invitation from the National Coal Board for talks next week to establish a modified review procedure for pit closures.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that if the NUM resumed involvement in normal consultation procedures after today's delegate conference, the coal board would propose a meeting of the industry's national consultative council.

The procedure would be similar to that agreed with the pit deputies' union, Nacods, which still formed the basis of the Government's position. The NCB wanted to negotiate about the modified procedures next week if possible.

However, his claim that the Nacods agreement still applied was challenged by Mr Stan Orme, Labour's energy spokesman, who asked for an assurance that any pits earmarked for closure in South Wales would be subject to a modified review procedure and the Nacods agreement would be sacrosanct.

Mr Walker said the introduction of a modified colliery review procedure, as agreed

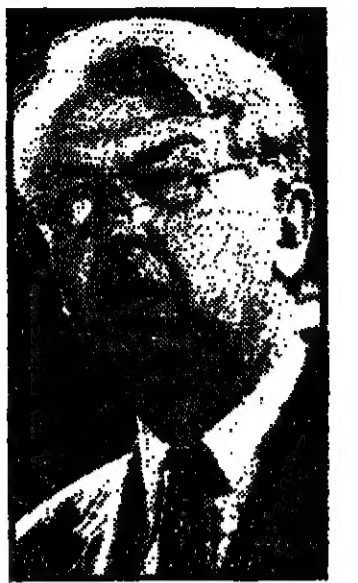
with Nacods, would be among topics for discussion at the consultative council.

The NCB's handling of the closure of Bedwas pit, near Caerphilly, South Wales, was described by Mr Ron Davies (Lab Caerphilly) as "deliberately precipitate and provocative."

He urged Mr Walker to ensure that either the existing procedures were observed before further pits were closed. Mr Walker said that a majority of miners at Bedwas realised the poor prospects of the pit and through a local agreement with the NUM transfers and voluntary redundancies were being arranged.

"This seems much more acceptable than simply laying off men because there is no work for them to do. By its nature this is an interim agreement and if as a result of its continuing assessment, the board judges the pit must remain closed, the procedures and agreements that relate to closures will be fully operated."

Mr Walker replying to Labour's charge that the Nacods agreement appeared to have been breached, said that it had been made clear by the coal board that in the absence of agreement over the new procedure existing arrangements to deal with closures would continue. He agreed that the Nacods agreement was sacrosanct.



Peter Walker — Nacods deal still applies

Learn from mistakes leaders tell Liberals

UNIONS

By Colin Brown
Liberal Party activists are being warned by their leaders not to repeat "damaging errors" in the campaign to persuade trade union members to vote against allowing affiliation fees being paid to the Labour Party.

A report by the campaign committee, chaired by a leading Liberal, Mr Leighton Asprey, says that errors were made by Liberals in their approach to industrial relations disputes.

Liberal comment is a vital weapon in ensuring that our approach is understood and that we are not seen as anti-trade union," says the report.

The lengthy document, which emphasises the importance of securing a vote against continued financial support by trade unions directly to the Labour Party, also says that the unions will play down their links with Labour.

"The trade unions will be seeking to ensure that the link

with Labour will be given a low profile during the campaign. Instead, union leaders will be seeking to promote the idea that voting no to political funds will mean rejecting a voice for unions on a wide range of activities of concern to their members."

"The task for Liberals must be to make explicit the way union political funds are spent almost exclusively on support for Labour. We must make it clear that despite the unions' rhetoric these ballots are about affiliation to Labour. Anything else is a decoy."

The Employment Secretary, Mr Tom King, said yesterday that the Trade Union Act gave trade unionists the first chance to decide whether they wanted to have a political fund and to subscribe to the Labour Party.

"We have given everyone the chance to vote up this, but when they do they must not be fooled by any of the false and misleading propaganda that some union leaders and labour spokesmen have put out," Mr King told a meeting in Vauxhall. He advised trade union members to make sure they knew what they were voting for.

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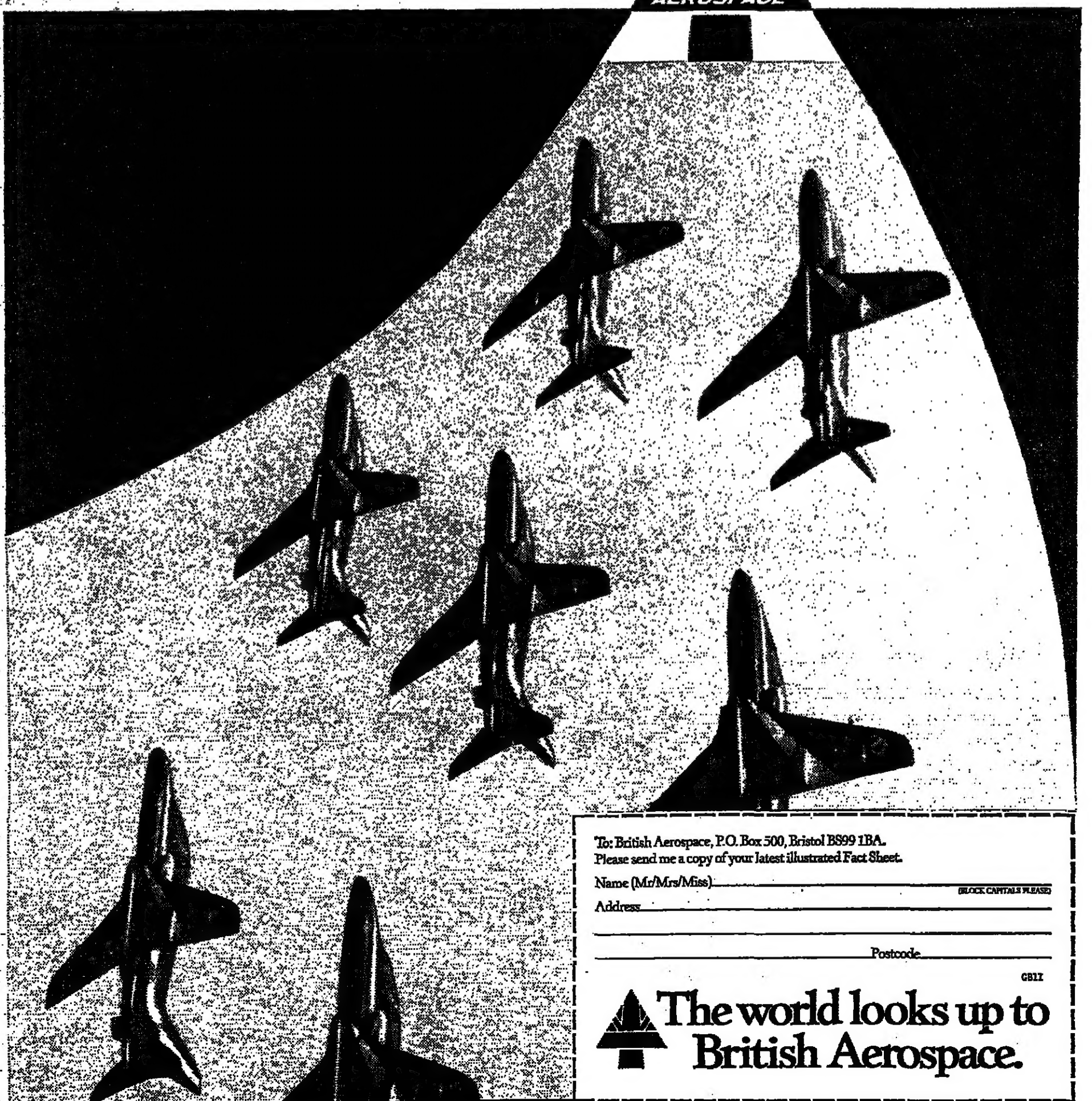
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PROCEDURE

MPs back change to save cash

By Colin Brown
A committee of MPs is recommending a small change in Commons procedure which could make large savings in the way backbenchers put down questions to the Prime Minister.

The all-party commons committee on procedure is believed to have suggested that the so-called open question should continue to be allowed but that its form on the Commons order paper should be shortened to save a possible £75,000 a year.

Its report, due to be published this week, is understood to suggest that after the first MP has asked the Prime Minister to list her engagements for the day other MPs should put down the same question should merely have their names listed. This would save the cost of printing the same words more than 100 times on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MPs are keen to ask the Prime Minister about her daily engagements because it gives them the chance to ask supplementary questions which could catch her off guard.

Mrs Thatcher has made it clear that despite complaints from some MPs that the open question has changed the character of Prime Minister's question time, she is delighted to carry on, batting back her replies. She goes through an intensive briefing before each session to ensure that she is not wrong-footed.

INSOLVENCY

Rebel peers defeat ministers

The Government was defeated last night over plans to clamp down on directors whose companies fail.

Voting was 55-34, during the report stage of the Insolvency Bill, for an amendment allowing directors to escape disqualification so long as they proved to the courts that they had taken steps to minimise losses to creditors.

The defeat, engineered by Conservative backbenchers, was the second suffered by the Government on the disqualification issue.

Peers voiced disapproval of the Government's failure to spell out the promised criteria for guidelines which directors threatened with disqualification could follow.

The junior trade minister, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, urging rejection of the amendment, said: "If this goes through it means that, however irresponsible a director's conduct has been, even if it caused enormous losses to the creditors — the court would be unable to disqualify him provided he had taken steps to minimise potential losses to creditors, and placed accounts before the management."

The bill, which has yet to be debated by MPs, is the first major reform of insolvency law for 60 years.

Brittan refuses to budge

SECURITY

By Colin Brown
The Government is refusing to bow to considerable Tory backbench pressure to amend the bill on telephone tapping to appoint a commissioner to investigate abuse by the security services.

Five senior Tory backbench MPs, led by Sir Edward Gardner, QC, have tabled an amendment dealing with abuses of authority by the security services for the committee stage of the Interception of Communications Bill, which starts in the Commons today.

They are urging the Prime Minister to appoint someone, who has held high public office to investigate any complaint made to the complaints commissioner.

The investigator should also decide whether any allegation justified a report by the complaints commissioner to the Home Secretary.

Given the seniority of the backbenchers supporting the move, the Government could face serious difficulties in defeating their attempts to strengthen the bill. But last night it was understood that the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan was refusing to make concessions.

President now faces less pressure from right • Guerrillas may have to make concessions

Duarte party claims clear victory in Salvador poll

From Paul Eilman in San Salvador

President Jose Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democratic Party yesterday appeared to have scored an unexpected triumph in the Salvadoran legislative assembly elections.

Unofficial returns from Sunday's vote gave the President's party a comfortable majority in the assembly, leaving Mr Duarte with the freedom of action he has sought to pursue his peace dialogue with the guerrillas of the left and to press for changes in Salvadoran society.

The apparent Christian Democratic victory represents a setback for the US embassy here, which had counted on the election to leave President Duarte obliged to form a coalition with at least part of the political right.

The outcome is equally disastrous for the leftwing guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) who are now faced with the prospect of having to make concessions to the Duarte government if the dialogue is to be continued.

"We have won the election in El Salvador," proclaimed Mr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party and its successful candidate for the mayoralty of San Salvador.

Using data collected by the investigators who were present when ballots were counted, the Christian Democrats calculated yesterday on the basis of 60 per cent of the votes that they would end up with 33 seats in the 60-member assembly. Against all expectations the Christian Democrats also appeared to be ahead in the race for control of 262 municipalities.

The Spanish International network, a Spanish-language broadcasting company with 250 affiliated television stations in the US and Latin America, said its poll indicated the Christian Democrats had won. It said war zones and places where guerrilla activity is strong were among areas where Duarte's party did well.

Rightwing opposition parties which had formed a coalition against the Christian Democrats immediately began questioning the outcome, accusing the Government of laying on lorries to bring its supporters to polling stations.

Mrs Maria Julia Castillo, speaker of the outgoing assembly and the right's candidate for the mayoralty of San Salvador, alleged that there had been "impurities" in the conduct of the election.

The failure of the rightwing coalition reflected a miscalculation on the part of the US embassy here. The coalition was formed by the ultra-right Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), which is led by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, the National Conciliation Party (PCN), which for 14 years served as the handmaiden of

the military dictatorship overthrown in 1979, and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party.

The US Embassy expected the PCN to pick up a number of rural votes and to play a pivotal role in the political manoeuvrings expected after the election by offering to support President Duarte in Parliament in exchange for control over certain state agencies. American officials have made no secret of their concern at President Duarte's reformist tendencies.

Instead, it looked yesterday as if the PCN had been virtually wiped out and that the bulk of the votes cast for the

rightwing coalition, which is likely to occupy 22 seats, had gone to ARENA.

The FMLN, which had denounced the election as a "comedy," made no comment on the outcome. Radio Venceremos, the FMLN's clandestine broadcasting station, restricted its programme to reporting military activity.

The mandate given to President Duarte is seen as further weakening of the FMLN's position abroad. The point was rubbed home by a visit here yesterday by President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, who was said by his country's diplomats to have come

to "show solidarity with Salvadoran democracy."

The FMLN, which has used two meetings so far with the Government to press its demands for a share of power, is viewed as under pressure to make some move. In President Duarte's direction if it wants to keep the talks going.

President Duarte has said that a third meeting with the FMLN will be arranged after the elections but has repeated that he will not budge from his negotiating position. Although the President apparently no longer has to worry about the political right using the legislative assembly to hamper his policies, he still

has to appease the armed forces who remain suspicious as to where the dialogue could lead.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting was reported on the northern border with Honduras. FMLN guerrillas were said to have surrounded two companies of government troops on the banks of the Sumpul river which forms the border.

The fighting, in the town of San Fernando, broke out late on Sunday. The high command yesterday scaled off the border province of Chalatenango to journalists. The beleaguered garrison was said to be pinned down by guerrilla fire from the hills overlooking the town.



President Duarte presents his identity card at a polling booth in El Salvador

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Sudan arrests lawyers after food price riots

From Ed Hooper in Khartoum

Sudanese authorities have arrested leading doctors and lawyers after food price riots last week, and there have been calls for a national strike tomorrow.

The arrests and demonstrations have given fresh impetus to the wave of popular protest. The secretary and acting president of the faculty association at the University of Khartoum were arrested on Sunday at the same time as four leading doctors, two of whom were members of the central committee of the Sudan Medical Association. This followed the arrests earlier in the day of 13 students and four others, who were attending a meeting at Khartoum University Student's Union. The students, including the president and secretary of KUSU, were accused of producing pamphlets to incite a riot.

In response, Khartoum's 350 doctors, including those from private clinics, are now on strike, and refusing to deal even with emergencies. They were joined yesterday by the Lawyers' Association.

The planned mass demonstration by these and other professional associations, such as teachers, accountants, and engineers, now seems all set to produce a substantial turnout tomorrow morning.

A member of the Sudan Medical Association said: "Some of the momentum has been lost, but it's better to have a solid demonstration than to act too quickly." The professionals intend to stage a march, and present a five-point programme of economic and legislative reform to the authorities, before calling for a general strike.

The National Security Council, presided over by the First Vice-President, Mr Omar El Tayeb, has declared itself to be satisfied with security in the country.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Sudanese Socialist Union called upon their followers to gather in Khartoum to demonstrate their commitment to the revolution.

"Several observers here feel that the government is showing signs of panic. Commenting on the KUSU arrests, the secretary of the SSU, Mohammed Osman Abu Sag, promised to limit down Muslim Brothers, Communists and Ba'athists.

The Minister of Tourism, Abu Al Gassim, is also apparently at odds with acting President Mohammed El Tayeb over his restrained response to the riots.

Nick Cater adds: "The Sudan People's Liberation Movement has ruled out any negotiations with the national peace committee set up by President Jaafar Numeiri.

Special concern is being voiced about this charge because Dr Kuti had until his arrest also been leading the campaign for the retrial of his musician brother, Mr Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, an opponent of the Government who is serving a five-year sentence handed down by an other military tribunal for alleged currency trafficking.

Amnesty International has taken up his case. Although the military provision concerned does not stipulate a maximum sentence, it does provide for persons to be held indefinitely for renewable periods of three months."

By our Foreign Staff

The Librarian leader, General Samuel Doe, narrowly escaped assassination in Monrovia yesterday, when the deputy commander of the troops guarding the executive mansion ambushed his jeep with a machine-gun.

Later that he was not hurt, but two of his bodyguards were wounded, one critically.

General Doe was a master-scholar when he held power in Liberia in April, 1980, and

had the country's previous leaders publicly shot. The Military People's Redemption Council announced a move towards civilian rule with the drafting of a new constitution a year later.

But ever since, Liberia has been shaken by coup plots and widespread arrests of both military officers and some of the leading civilian politicians and academics.

Last year, the ban on political parties was lifted by Gen-

eral Doe in the run-up to the return to civilian rule promised for later this year, but arrests of key politicians, sackings of ministers, ineffecting among the top military, and a series of bizarre rules governing electioneering have made the prospect of any orderly return to democracy remote.

The United States, which has business interests and long-standing ties with Liberia, has helped fund and organise the prospective elections.

Doctor held in Lagos

By a Correspondent

THE leader of the now proscribed Nigerian Medical Association has been committed to Koforidua maximum security prison in Lagos and should be ready to bring economic as well as diplomatic and political pressures to bear to help the country achieve independence, according to an all-party Parliamentary delegation, recently returned from Namibia.

Dr Beko Grantham-Kuti had for some months been leading NMA protests to the military Government headed by Maj-Gen. Buhari about the absence of drugs and equipment within the country's public health service. On February 23, after a breach of an agreement between the NMA and the Government the doctor announced that they would be taking strike action.

The Government responded quickly by detaining him, along with the NMA and detaining several leading physicians. Dr Grantham-Kuti has until now been held at a secret address in Lagos.

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The United States, which has business interests and long-standing ties with Liberia, has helped fund and organise the prospective elections.

The British Government should be prepared for the latest US initiative on Namibia to "run into the sands," and should be ready to bring economic as well as diplomatic and political pressures to bear to help the country achieve independence, according to an all-party Parliamentary delegation, recently returned from Namibia.

British banks, they say, have more leverage even than American banks, since they are providing more loans to South African business. Selective action by them to restrict these loans coupled with a policy of disinvestment by some British companies, but without damaging Namibia's economy — could prove an effective weapon.

This action was urged at a press conference held by the delegation in London yesterday. A further key recommendation was that more development aid should be made available to Namibia through recognised non-governmental agencies, voluntary organisations, and the churches — all working through an aid coordinator who, subject to certain conditions, could be established in the capital, Windhoek.

The delegation consisted of Mr Donald Anderson (Labour), Mr Robert Hames (Conservative), and Lord Kinnaird (SDP), who were in Namibia as guests of the Council of Churches there. They said yesterday they found no evidence that South Africa was preparing to withdraw its troops or that it was preparing the country for independence. "On the contrary," they reported, "there

was every indication that the Administration was continuing to stifle the wishes of the people and to maintain the obstacles to independence."

The picture that emerges from their report is of a "large and obvious" South African military presence with "a hideous air of permanence." The delegation was told that about 60 per cent of the black population suffered from abuse and intimidation at road blocks, that letters were regularly opened, and telephone lines tapped.

The fear of informers is widespread, the report says. "The rates paid by the South African police for information are broadcast over the radio and since these rates are high in comparison with the poverty of the people, many tell lies to receive their reward."

Detention without trial and without access to a lawyer is frequently used. In January and February of this year, at least 40 people, all prominent in their local communities, were detained in the north of the country. Fear was expressed for their safety and at least one person died in custody. A pastor had suffered "unbearable tortures" at the hands of the South African Defence Force when asked about his Swapo connections.

"Namibia," the report concludes, "is a tragedy, and one to which the British Government and the West as a whole should now give a much greater priority. It is above all, a human tragedy — about people, mainly entirely innocent, involved in a wider conflict, not of their making, and longing for an end to their nightmare."

MPs pessimistic about Namibia

By Michael Simmons

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Treason men fail in plea

From Martin Lamb in Lusaka

A petition alleging that six men sentenced to death for treason in Zambia were subjected to cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment in prison has been dismissed by the High Court.

The six had petitioned the Commissioner of Prisons and the Attorney-General claiming they were given bad food, abused and harassed by prison officers, not given proper medical attention and denied recreation and access to visitors.

Rejecting the petition, Mrs Justice Florence Mumba said prison was a place of society where ordinary legal rights could not be enforced. For the sake of the good administration of prisons, discipline had to be firm.

All six accused are due to appear in the Supreme Court today to hear judgment on their appeals against conviction for treason. Appearing with them will be a seventh man who was condemned to death and a former Zambian Air Force officer sentenced to 10 years for concealing the plot.

The accused have been in a maximum security prison near Lusaka most of the time since their arrest in October, 1980.

Last year, one of those charged, a former High Court judge, Edward Shamwari, successfully sued three prison officers for keeping him and others in leg irons in breach of prison regulations.

Mr I. B. Tabata

On February 18, 1975, the Guardian newspaper published a review of liberation movements in southern Africa, in the course of which references were made to Mr I. B. Tabata, President of the Unity Movement of South Africa, a liberation organisation actively involved in the struggle against racial oppression in southern Africa.

The article was published by the Guardian in good faith, based upon sources of information upon which it felt it could rely. The Guardian did not intend to disparage Mr Tabata, nor to reflect upon his integrity or competence, nor to discredit the Unity Movement of South Africa.

The Guardian understands that Mr Tabata has been a major and respected figure in the resistance movement of the black and Coloured peoples of South Africa against apartheid, who has devoted a lifetime to the organisation, Unity Movement of South Africa, in their endeavours to help free the African and Coloured people of South Africa from white domination and exploitation.

The Guardian accepts that Mr Tabata has held office as President of the Unity Movement of South Africa continuously since 1964 which office he still holds.

The Guardian, its Editor and the author of the article apologise to Mr Tabata and to the Unity Movement of South Africa for any misunderstanding that might have arisen from the article, which was not intended to convey anything detrimental to Mr Tabata.

AN RAF Jaguar fighter crashed in northern West Germany, and the pilot was badly injured when he parachuted from the plane, police said. The plane was destroyed when it crashed close to Eschede near Hannover. — AP.

A 22-YEAR-OLD East German man fled to West Berlin on Sunday night by swimming across the heavily-guarded river Spree, police said yesterday. — Reuters.

MARRACUENNE, Mozambique: Vehicles gathered at this village on an inlet from the Indian Ocean 20 miles north of Maputo yesterday as part of the regular convoy designed to beat rebel attacks.

They moved off on the 90-mile drive to Incaia, further north in Gaza province, a motley file of 94 lorries, buses, and cars, some of them so old and battered it seemed impossible they were still running.

The daily convoy began in February after rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), who have escalated their attacks around Maputo in the past six months, attacked buses along the route, wrecking them and slaughtering the passengers.

But the protection the army can offer the travellers and lorries loaded with food, ce-

ment, and logs is flimsy. There are no escort vehicles. Instead, small groups of soldiers with automatic rifles and grenade launchers climb on the back of lorries or take empty seats in cars.

The convoy runs about 60 miles into Gaza Province, which with neighbouring Inhambane are the two of Mozambique's 10 provinces least affected by rebel activities.

Around Maputo, soldiers man checkpoints on all roads at intervals from one to six miles. Some are no more than a piece of string stretched across the road and a few consist of troops in tattered camouflage outfits lying at the side.

The soldiers have no transport and flag down cars to get hits from one control post to another.

Few of the roads are safe to

Murders renew fears in Chile

Santiago: The murder of three government opponents last weekend has renewed fears among Chileans that the political stalemate is generating a spiral of violence from both left and right.

Miguel Guerrero, a leader of the opposition "Tejerías" union, Jose Manuel Parada, a human rights worker, and a commercial artist, Santiago Navea, were found in a ditch with their throats cut at the end of a week in which five other people died in political violence.

Leftwing activists killed in incidents described officially as gun-battles and the other two were security agents killed by a bomb after being lured to a hotel room. The week also saw two spectacular car bombings in the heart of Santiago.

Under the state of siege imposed by President Augusto Pinochet last November, political activities by government supporters and opponents advocating non-violent change have been severely restricted and their views ignored by censored media.

Centrist politicians and diplomats say this may be partly due to an attempt by General Pinochet to recreate the political vacuum of the years immediately following the 1973 military coup against an elected leftwing government.

"The Government has consciously tried to cut away the middle ground," said one diplomat. "In a country where the media are now almost totally controlled, the only groups which can get any publicity are the government and the guerrillas. This is partly the confrontation Pinochet likes and thinks he can win."

Cholera has killed 314 refugees in camps outside Harardere in northern Somalia since last week. The Minister for Information, Col. Mohamed Omar Jess, said yesterday that 480 more people had been admitted to hospital since the outbreak last Wednesday in a new refugee camp overlooking the provincial capital.

Gargaisa is now under quarantine and all flights to and from the area have been cancelled. Somalia has 700,000 refugees, most of whom are Ethiopian, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. — Reuters.

RIOT police fired shots in the air and baton-charged spectators at an Ethiopian soccer match in Addis Ababa when violence erupted after alleged taunts by the visitors about Ethiopia's famine. Several Nigerian players were knocked out. Nigerian spectators taunted the crowd by putting a hand on their stomachs, as supporters of the Ethiopian national team, but the chairman of the Nigerian Football Association, denied that any player taunted the crowd. He said several players were injured when police stormed the crowd

Riot alert as prices increase

Warsaw: Fuel and power costs rose in Poland by as much as 32 per cent yesterday as a second stage of government price increases went into effect with no sign of protest by workers.

Solidarity had called on workers to stage protest actions such as factory meetings and marches after work, but streets outside large plants in Warsaw and Gdansk were calm.

Police who brought up water cannon stepped up patrols and document checks at the Huta Warszawa steelworks and the Ursus tractor factory, but there were no signs of demonstrations.

A manager at Ursus said: "There were some calls to make gatherings after work but nothing of that kind happened. It is all quiet."

In Gdansk, police prevented small groups of workers at the Lenin shipyards from walking to a workers' monument outside the main gate.

The Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, who was not at work at the shipyard because of illness, was not available for comment.

The Government abandoned plans to impose across-the-board price increases in February in favour of gradual rises over four months after opposition by the new official trade unions and solidarity calls for a national protest strike, later called off. — AP.



The French Culture Minister, Mr Jack Lang, (front row, second left), and Foreign Minister, Mr Roland Dumas, at the funeral of the painter Marc Chagall at St Paul de Vence cemetery, southern France, yesterday. With them are Chagall's widow Valentine (left), granddaughter Mares (second from right) and daughter Ida (right)

Carrillo challenges moves to oust him

Madrid: The former Spanish Communist leader, Santiago Carrillo, yesterday rejected an ultimatum to withdraw his criticism of the present leadership of the party.

Mr Carrillo told a news conference that he and 18 others

would not bow to an order demanding they recant by April 14 or lose their posts in the executive and central committees.

Leaders of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) set the deadline at the end of an emergency national conference

on Sunday on the split between supporters of the Carrillo and his successor, Gerardo Iglesias.

The Carrillo camp, which controls about a quarter of the PCE, boycotted the emergency conference, Mr Carrillo said.

"We were right not to attend the measures agreed there

could leave the party wrecked and impotent."

He said his supporters, who control key regions of Madrid, Valencia, the Basque country, and Galicia, would fight attempts by the leadership to oust them from their local committees. — Reuters.

Greens switch their MPs half way through session

Respected 'old hands' stay on to give assistance

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

The Green Party, unsettled by signs of stagnation in its popularity, has just completed the transition to a new parliamentary leadership and is in the process of swapping most of its 27 MPs at half-term in accordance with party rules.

Apart from Ms Petra Kelly, a founder member of the Greens who insisted on being exempt from the two-year rotation rule—and who was grudgingly granted her wish—the unconventional party will have more than 20 new members in the Bundestag by the end of this month.

Old MPs who have made a reputation, such as Mr Otto Schily and Mr Joschka Fischer, have agreed to continue to work as parliamentary assistants with the new intake.

The parliamentary party is to be headed by a team of six—three men and three women elected at the weekend—ending the unprecedented all-women leadership of the past year.

The biggest problem facing the party is its attitude towards forming coalitions or alliances at state and local level with the main opposition party, the Social Democrats.

While Bundestag MPs are split over power-sharing, the left-wing National Party leadership maintains that any form of cooperation with the SPD

would spell the end of the environmental party.

Pro-cooperation MPs hope that the North-Rhine-Westphalian election, as well as a poll in Lower Saxony early next year where the SPD will be led by a left-wing candidate, will force the Greens to seek practical answers to the power sharing dilemma.

Mr Schily, whose name is frequently mentioned as a possible future "Green minister" in a state government, and who is a strong advocate of cooperation with the Social Democrats, said: "If the argument that governing or sharing in government is a political sin should prevail within the party, I would have to consider whether I really belong to the right organisation."

Mr Schily has pointed to the success the Social Democrats have had in adopting a highly tactical attitude towards the Greens wooing them when needed, and challenging them to participate in power situations where the Greens are not ready to do so.

The SPD leader, Mr Willy Brandt, an experienced tactician, has given ample indication that the Social Democrats will be "open to all sides" after the 1987 general election, a gamble that would include forming a grand coalition with the conservative parties.

Most of the team of six parliamentary leaders—three responsible for public relations and three in charge of admin-

istration in parliament—were said to have a "realistic attitude" towards power sharing. Their spokesman will be Mr Christian Schmidt, a 42-year-old teacher from Hamburg and former Social Democrat, who will also be the first Bundestag MP confined to a wheelchair.

The Greens admit that their preoccupation with internal rules has been detrimental to their work. It has caused squabbling within the party and prevented it from thinking through a clear concept on foreign policy and the most pressing issue of developing an alternative economic policy that creates jobs and preserves the environment.

"We have indulged in political masturbation in pseudo-political infighting, and we must move from self-inflicted wounds to concrete policies," said Mrs Christa Nickels, a 32-year-old nurse and mother of two who is one of the six women who stepped down from the leadership of the parliamentary party.

The Greens had failed to grasp that they were taken seriously by the voter, Mrs Nickels said, because they had not taken themselves seriously.

She was referring to the Greens' disappointing performance in the state elections in the Saarland, and the fear that the trend could continue in the state election in May in North Rhine Westphalia.

European Court to rule on sale of cheap EEC milk

Britain in dock over imports ban

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Britain is to be prosecuted in the European Court of Justice for banning imports of cheap pasteurised milk from the Continent.

The EEC Commission warned the Government last year that the ban, on public health grounds, was incompatible with community rules on fair competition.

Now it has followed up the warning by announcing a full-scale action in the European Court, which is the final arbiter on disputed EEC legislation. It is likely to be many months before the Luxembourg-based court delivers its verdict.

In late 1983 the Commission urged Britain to accept imports of ultra heat treated UHT milk, which had also been banned. Since then, there have been frequent complaints from Continental exporters that Britain is still using extremely strict purity standards to maintain an effective blockade and protect home producers against cheaper imports.

Last night a Ministry of Agriculture spokesman here for EEC farm price talks said that the European Court action would be contested.

The ban, he said, was justified because it protected people against potential hazards from milk imported from countries with different health standards. It should be allowed to remain at least until the Community devised its own uniform health standards.

But those EEC standards have been under discussion since 1968. Continental milk producers are convinced that the real reason for the British ban is to protect the Milk Marketing Board's pricing system. It would be possible, they argue, for supermarket chains to import milk in bulk more cheaply than they can now get it from the board.

Some 15 per cent of milk sales in Britain is now through

shops, rather than the traditional door-step delivery. The shop sale proportion is growing fast.

Meanwhile, farm ministers of the EEC yesterday resumed their search for a 1985-86 farm price agreement. They were already hopelessly behind schedule, and showing little visible enthusiasm for coming to terms with the widely accepted need for economies.

The Treaty of Rome obliges the Community to set prices for each marketing year on April 1—a rule more often honoured in the breach than the observance. This year's annual battle has been embittered by an EEC Commission proposal to freeze prices, and so check the growth of subsidies, storage costs, and other handouts, now running at some £12 billion a year.

West Germany is in the forefront of resistance. Farmers there have been hard hit by new methods of translating Community subsidies, denominated in European currency units, into D-Marks. Now the German Farm Minister, Mr Ignaz Kiechle, has in effect blocked progress towards a deal.

He is particularly incensed by the Commission's proposal to lower the 15-million tonne mountain of surplus grain by a 3.5 per cent cut in prices for wheat, barley, and maize growers.

Last night officials predicted that the latest talks would end in deadlock by midnight. Germany, they pointed out, would be relatively happy for the present price regime to continue, thus avoiding the proposed penalty on cereal growers.

Other ministers are also anxious to postpone further criticism from their farmers, alarmed by recent cost-cutting trends in the Common Agricultural Policy. Only France, whose farm industry will benefit from proposed agri-monetary adjustments, is keen on an early settlement.

Danes defy order to call off strike

Copenhagen: Thousands of Danish workers yesterday defied government orders and stayed on strike, refusing to end an eight-day industrial wages dispute which has crippled the economy.

Police said up to 100,000 people demonstrated outside Parliament against government intervention in the dispute, which was approved by Parliament at the weekend.

Danish radio later reported violence at demonstrations in Copenhagen and the central Danish city of Odense, where some 3,000 people gathered at a protest meeting.

In Odense, several police cars were overturned by demonstrators, while in the capital some policemen were hurt trying to keep order, the radio said.

A spokesman for the Danish Employers' Association said about a third of the 300,000 private sector workers ordered back were on unofficial strike and many people in the public sector were out in protest against the terms of the imposed settlement.

The strike affected bus and postal services, and ferry timetables, and ferry timetables. The news on Danish Radio

went off the air when technicians walked out. Many newspapers did not publish and brewery drivers stopped work. Hospitals stayed open with emergency staff. Copenhagen police said they had broken worker blockades at entrances to an industrial estate and a motorway.

The weekend settlement imposed a 2 per cent ceiling on wage rises for workers over the next two years.

The employers' spokesman said of yesterday's unofficial strikes, affecting some 600 companies: "We suppose it will finish in one or two days. We are taking it easy."

A spokesman for the Trades Union Association said the unions upheld the law decided by Parliament and did not back illegal strikes. Support could cost the unions heavy fines.

The Finance Ministry has said the imposed settlement will help cut the balance of payments deficit from some \$1.5 billion at the end of 1984 to \$1.3 billion this year. Unemployment will also fall as a result of intervention from 278,000 in 1984 to 258,000 this year, the ministry said. — Reuters.

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£3.25 Lynx cotton towels. White and blue stripe. Bath towel £6.95. Mitt 75p. Hand towel.

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Lange to improve Pacific links

Wellington: New Zealand said yesterday that it would expand political, defence, and economic activity in the South Pacific following suspension of defence cooperation with the US over the nuclear warship row.

A policy statement issued by the Cabinet yesterday said that Wellington's immediate requirement was to ensure the region was not exposed to instability and conflict.

"That will involve a new concentration of New Zealand effort in our immediate neighbourhood and the assertion of an increasingly active role," it said.

The plans to sharpen New Zealand's traditional South Pacific focus were made public yesterday after the Labour Government reviewed the regional situation following the breakdown of the Anzus defence pact with Australia and the US over Wellington's ban on port calls by nuclear-capable warships.

Their publication precedes talks here this week with the Australian defence minister, Mr Kim Beazley, over increasing bilateral military ties.

The Government said it did not rule out the resumption of full defence cooperation between the three Anzus partners.

"But trilateral cooperation, if it resumes, will be on a more self-reliant basis as far as New Zealand is concerned," the statement said.

Meanwhile, in Port Louis, New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said yesterday that a proposed visit to South Africa by his country's All Blacks rugby team would do New Zealand considerable harm.

"It would be against the will of the Government and the people of New Zealand and it would cause New Zealand great damage," Mr Lange said in Mauritius.

The acting prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, said in Wellington earlier yesterday that the tour could seriously undermine New Zealand's growing trade with Asia and the Middle East.

New Zealand's Rugby Football Union has put off its decision on whether to tour South Africa until April 17. A similar tour in 1976 prompted an African boycott of the Montreal Olympics. — Reuter.

'Political solution could be found' if Pol Pot is dropped Kampuchea sets price for talks with rebels

NEW YORK: The Kampuchean Prime Minister, Mr Hun Sen, was quoted yesterday as saying that he should talk to rebel leaders fighting to oust his Vietnamese-backed Government if they abandoned the Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot.

In an interview with Newsweek magazine in Phnom Penh, Mr Hun Sen held out the possibility of a political solution leading to the evacuation of an estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to elections in which rebels could take part but not as a political group.

"If the people want to join us they have to abandon Pol Pot," he said. "We can talk to them, but if they don't, we will talk to Hiler."

Pol Pot's regime has been widely accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean when in power from 1975 to 1979.

Prince Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge, and forces loyal to the former prime minister, Mr Son Sann, have formed a resistance coalition to oust President Hen Samrin who toppled Pol Pot.

In Jakarta yesterday, the Soviet assistant Foreign Minister, Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, told Indonesia that Moscow

had no objection to Jakarta's efforts to bring Hanoi and Washington closer together, the Foreign Minister, Mr Mochtar Kusumatadja, said.

But Mr Kapitsa also stressed during a meeting with Mr Mochtar that the Soviet Union's ability to influence the Vietnamese should not be overestimated, the Mochtar told reporters.

Vietnam said yesterday that its soldiers and pro-Hanoi Kampuchean forces killed more than 10,000 Kampuchean guerrillas during the present dry season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Radio Hanoi report mentioned in Bangkok contrasted sharply with guerrilla claims.

The guerrillas earlier said they suffered a few hundred casualties and estimated the casualty ratio against Vietnam as one to 10 to one in their favour during the offensive.

Radio Hanoi said many Kampuchean guerrilla camps were overrun and tons of weapons and supplies destroyed since last November. The fighting is expected to ease off in the next few weeks when the rainy season starts.

During their dry season offensive, Vietnamese troops captured all main guerrilla bases on the Thai-Kampuchean border. — Reuter.

Skaters cut path to Seoul

Seoul: A visit to South Korea by Soviet skaters will serve as a first step towards increasing sports ties between Seoul and Moscow, a Soviet official said yesterday.

Mr Igor Valentini, head of the first group of Soviet skaters to visit Seoul, told press conference before the team's departure: "As we took our first step, I think everything will progress smoothly in future."

He was commenting on whether the visit would lead to increasing sports ties between Moscow and Seoul and Soviet participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Mr Valentini said he was deeply grateful to South Korea for the hospitality and cooperation shown to his team during a five-day stay. He said he hoped the 1988 Olympics would be a success.

Twenty of the world's top skaters, including 12 from the Soviet Union and one each from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, will be skating exhibitions in Seoul and Taipei in the south-east.

South Korea is due to hold the World Judo championships in September and organisers said Moscow was expected to take part. — Reuter.



FIGHTING WORDS: Sunni Muslim fighters who have been battling with Christian and pro-Israeli militia around Sidon hold up a banner declaring their faith: "There is no god but God and Muhammad is his prophet."

Iraq rejects temporary ceasefire in Gulf war

Tokyo: The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Mr Tariq Aziz, said yesterday his country would accept only proposals that would lead to a "comprehensive" peace, and had no intention of agreeing to a partial ceasefire with Iran, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official reported.

The official said that Mr Aziz made the statement in his second meeting of the day with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, who proposed in the morning that Iran and Iraq call a temporary halt to attacks on non-military targets as a step toward peace in the region.

"A partial ceasefire is not good because if a proposal does not lead to a comprehensive peace, it will leave the roots of calamity in the future," the official quoted Mr Aziz as saying.

Mr Aziz stated his country's own peace plans: Iraq and Iran should cease fire and then begin to withdraw troops from occupied territories, exchange prisoners of war, and establish an organ to supervise the ceasefire.

The official quoted Mr Abe as saying "There is a limit, but Japan will make efforts to realise comprehensive peace step by step."

Mr Aziz accused Iran of violating a negotiated moratorium on attacks on populated areas

on attacks on populated areas on March 5, prompting an exchange of attacks on the two countries' capitals.

"If the Iranians want a comprehensive peace, let them have a comprehensive peace, but if they want a comprehensive war, let them have a comprehensive war," Mr Aziz said.

In early March, the Vice Foreign Minister, Mr Kenzoku Yanagida, separately summoned the Iranian ambassador, Mr Abdolrahman Gavanji, and the Iraqi ambassador, Mr Mohammed Amin al-Jafri, and asked the two countries to halt attacks on civilian targets.

Mr Gavanji and Mr al-Jafri each emphasised that his country was ready to halt such attacks on densely populated

areas if the other was willing to do so.

Mr Aziz, who arrived on Sunday to brief Japanese government officials on Iraq's position on the war, said at a news conference that Iran has rejected Iraq's peace overtures and seeks only to continue the war.

Meanwhile, Iraq said yesterday that its planes had raided Tehran twice within six hours and attacked a large naval target — usually an oil tanker — near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi jets raided selected targets in Tehran.

Iran said that at least 15 people were killed and 50 injured in an Iraqi attack on Tehran, making it one of the worst since Iraqi raids on the city started on March 12.

There was no immediate independent confirmation in the Gulf of an attack on shipping near Kharg yesterday.

The Iraqi government newspaper Al-Jumhuriya said in an editorial that Iraq would continue attacks on Iran as long as Tehran insisted on continuing the conflict, which started in September 1980.

"Tehran should understand that Iraq, which entered this war victorious, will emerge from it victorious as well," AP/Reuter.

Egypt holds plotters

CAIRO: Intelligence authorities have discovered a secret Libyan-backed organisation dedicated to causing unrest in Egypt and have arrested some of its members, the state-run Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

The agency said it was told by a senior official that the group was backed by Libyan intelligence under the personal direction of the Libyan leader.

The organisation sought to recruit "youths and other Egyptians" for terrorism in Egypt, the official said. He added that the plot called for Libyan agents in unspecified European countries to train the recruits in the use of guns and explosives.

The agency said Egyptian security police were questioning a number of detainees.

Colonel Gadafi urged the formation of a new international organisation to launch "revolutionary violence" including suicide attacks, the official Libyan news agency Jana reported yesterday.

Our mission in this campaign is to turn the individual suicidal operations and the aspirations of the Arab citizens in liberation and sacrifice into an organised, disciplined act," Colonel Gadafi said. — AP/Reuter.

Lebanon death toll 380 in month

Beirut: Some 380 people met violent deaths in Lebanon last month, the highest figure since February 1984, when battles between army troops and Muslim militias resulted at least 500 lives, security sources said.

A car bomb in a Shiite Muslim suburb of Beirut killed at least 92 people, accounting for most of the 100 who died in bomb attacks in the Lebanese capital.

Half the deaths resulted from the conflict between Israeli troops and guerrillas in Lebanon. The Israelis killed 103 southerners, and guerrillas killed 19 Israeli soldiers and 11 suspected Israeli collaborators.

A bomb in a religious centre in the Shiite Muslim village of Mar'akeh killed 11 people on March 4. Israeli troops raided Mar'akeh two days before the blast but Israeli defence officials by villagers that its agents planted the bomb.

The heaviest Israeli casualties came when 12 soldiers died in a suicide car bomb attack on a convoy near Metulla on March 10.

Factional fighting in Beirut continued. Tripoli left 48 people dead. There were about 50 bomb explosions in Lebanon last month, about the same as in February.

The head of Beirut's Jewish community has become the latest victim in the series of pinpoint kidnappings. Ishag Sassoun, aged 65, was abducted near his home in Muslim West Beirut by three gunmen who forced him into a car and escaped on Sunday.

He became the fourth Jew to be abducted in the Muslim sector of Beirut in the past week.

Battles flared at Palestinian camps near Sidon yesterday as a Syrian military envoy talked to President Amin Gemayel about how to end six days of heavy fighting around the city.

The Syrian Air Force's intelligence chief, Maj-General Mohammed Kholl, delivered a message from President Assad at his meeting with President Gemayel, who earlier ordered an army battalion to Sidon to reinforce troops in the city.

Gen Kholl and the President agreed in talks near Beirut that poorly-equipped troops in Sidon should be reinforced to counter what they saw as an Israeli and international conspiracy to set up sectarian divisions in the South. — Reuter.

EDUCATION GUARDIAN

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
James Bibby Chair of Engineering Manufacture

Applications are invited for the newly established James Bibby Chair of Engineering Manufacture in the Faculty of Engineering.

The Faculty has recently received a substantial grant from the Chair. The University has made available to the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering a new £100,000 research fund to support new research in the field of engineering manufacture. The fund will be used to support research in the field of engineering manufacture, and to support the development of new research in the field of engineering manufacture.

The new Professor will be responsible for the development of research in the field of engineering manufacture, and for the supervision of research in the field of engineering manufacture. The Professor will also be responsible for the development of new research in the field of engineering manufacture, and for the supervision of research in the field of engineering manufacture.

The salary will be £18,000 per annum and is subject to review with effect from April 1, 1988. The Professor will be based at the Department of Engineering, Professor J. S. Haldane, at the address given below.

Applications (15 copies, together with the names of three referees) should be sent to the Chair of Engineering Manufacture, University of Liverpool, PO Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3GB. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

The University of Lancaster
DEPARTMENTS OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING
3 NEW LECTURESHIPS IN INFORMATION ENGINEERING

The Departments of Engineering and Computing are seeking a new 3.00 degree scheme in Information Engineering. Three lecturerships are available in the Department of Engineering, one in the Department of Computing and one in the Department of Information Engineering. The departments are available to support teaching and research in this field.

LECTURESHIP IN ENGINEERING
Applications should be sent to the Department of Engineering, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

LECTURESHIP IN COMPUTING
Applications should be sent to the Department of Computing, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP IN DEPARTMENTS OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTING
Applications for the above new 3.00 degree scheme in Information Engineering. Three lecturerships are available in the Department of Engineering, one in the Department of Computing and one in the Department of Information Engineering. The departments are available to support teaching and research in this field.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
LECTURERS/SENIOR LECTURERS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(2 positions)

Applications are invited from persons with a degree in Business Administration, Marketing and International Marketing, or Business Policy and Financial Management.

Conditions for these positions should be sent to the Department of Business Administration, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

The University of Manchester
LECTURESHIP IN CLINICAL PHARMACOKINETICS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Clinical Pharmacokinetics in the Department of Pharmacy. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
WARDEN OF ST CATHERINE'S COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Warden of St Catherine's College. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for this new post which is available as a result of expansion of computer science research and teaching. The University encourages academic staff to engage in continuingly relevant to their field of study.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Lecturer in Small Animal Studies

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Small Animal Studies. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP (Reference No. 11/81)
SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons interested in research and teaching in the school of modern telecommunications technology. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

LECTURESHIP (FIXED TERM)
(Reference No. 11/82)

The Centre for Continuing Education was established in February, 1982. The Centre provides a series of continuing education courses for both the general public and specific groups. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for this new post which is available as a result of expansion of computer science research and teaching. The University encourages academic staff to engage in continuingly relevant to their field of study.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Lecturer in Small Animal Studies

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Small Animal Studies. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
in association with St Catherine's College
UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the above post from those working in all branches of inorganic chemistry and its borders with materials science and biology. The post is to be filled from October 1, 1988. Salary will be according to scale on the scale £7,250 to £15,500 pa excluding College stipend.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
Department of Economics
Lectureship in Semiconductors

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

University of Liverpool
"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN TROPICAL PHARMACOLOGY (Biomedical Pharmacology)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Tropical Pharmacology. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

University of York
LECTURESHIP IN EARLY MODERN FRENCH HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Early Modern French History. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
(1) LECTURERS (2 Posts)
(2) SOFTWARE ENGINEER/SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER (1 Post)

Applications are invited for the following four posts:

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Lectureship in Semiconductors

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

Victoria University of Wellington
New Zealand
CHAIR OF SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Social Work. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

The Queen's University of Belfast
THE COMPUTER CENTRE
COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Applications are invited for the post of Computer Development Engineer. The successful candidate will be offered a three-year term of office, with the possibility of extension.

Are You Being Served?
Not any more reflects
Nancy Banks-Smith

Saving Grace

So, Farewell then
Are You Being Served?
For 10 years you never won
A cup or a banner
Or a suitably inscribed scroll
For your sensitive
delicacy
Of life on the shop floor.
No-one ever took you to
Montez
For a knees-up
Or accented an award for you
saying emotionally
They owed it all to USDAW.
It seems a shame.
On the other hand
Keith's Mum liked you.
And thought Mr Humphries
was good.
To his mother.

E. J. Thribb-Smith

FOR THOSE of you who
have been fiddling about
under the lid of your desks
for the last 10 years, are
you being served? (BBC 1)
was a situation comedy about
Grace Bros., an unspecified
London department store.
Personally I rather saw as
Pontings, noted for its child-
proof combinations. Grace
Bros was so tenacious of life
it even outlived its owner,
Young Mr Grace, that game
and gammy-legged old party,
who used to wave his stick
piping impartially "You're
all doing very well!"

And so they were. Particu-
larly Mrs Slocum of Ladies
Intimate Apparel and Mr
Humphries to whom measur-
ing an inside leg was more
of a vocation than an occupa-
tion. The characters were so
loosely related to panto that
Mrs Slocum, with her abun-
dant bust and mane of hair,
could have been a dame and
Mr Humphries a principal
boy.

Are You Being Served?
was usually spoken of in the
same breezy breath as Don-
ald McGill, the saucy post-
card man. How easy it was to
beine there, in the same
outing to the seaside, wear-
ing bathing drawers of an-
tique cut. Except, of course,
Mr Rumbold's secretary, who
was always built on the lines
of a roller-coaster and with
very much the same effect
on the heart.

Are You Being Served?
departed this life last night
like an old banger, backing
up idiosyncrasies, bearing
away forever Mrs Slocum
and her remarkable pussy,
Capt. Peacock and his little
portable. Are you free?
We're free.

Viewers of Breakfast Time
(BBC 1) and Good Morning,
Britain (ITV) can be sure of
having an April Fool joke
popped into their faithful
mouths like a Good Boy
choc. The BBC had a Dutch
Manure Mountain which
their embattled Minister of
Agriculture ("It is absolute
necessity to act immedi-
ately" he hoped to sell to the
Middle East and the
Yorkshire Water Board
towing an iceberg from
Reykjavik to Hull ("It has a
minty, glacier-like taste") to
build up their water stocks.

Tolerable, only tolerable. I
preferred the Heineken com-
mercial for a revolutionary
lager with compressed mole-
cules ("Look for the special
pack today") which poured
a full pint from a half pint
can.

And, better yet, an Open
University lecture (BBC 2)
about a phenomenon it de-
scribed unequivocally as Rot.

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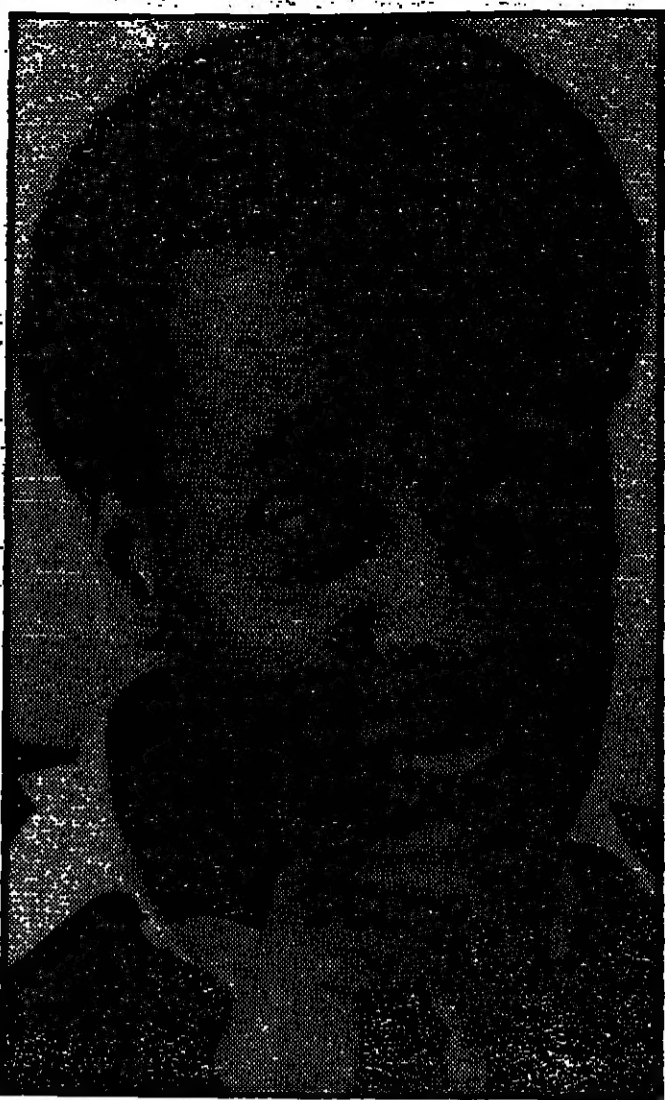
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Good Friday

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Derek Ragin talks to Edward Greenfield about how singing soul led him to the classics

Wobble in the West Point drill

RETURNING to the hall
where 18 months ago he won
the first Purcell-Britten Prize
for Concert-Singers, Derek
Ragin will in two days' time
take part in the Good Friday
performance of Bach's St
John Passion at the Maltings,
 Snape. His is an extraordi-
nary career. If you wonder
how it is that a black young-
ster, training as a pianist in
the United States, has turned
into a leading counter-tenor,
part of the answer lies in
soul.

From the time his voice
broke at high school, then
later studying music at
Oberlin College, Ohio,
he was always "footing about"
singing soul music in a fal-
setto voice. When someone
suggested that he should au-
dition for the role of Oberon
in Benjamin Britten's A Mid-
summer Night's Dream, he
ridiculed the idea of a piano
student applying, but with
his falsetto he was chosen
and made a great success of
it.

He now likes to illustrate
the difference between sing-
ing soul-music and as a clas-
sical counter-tenor. He will
take a phrase like "You'll
take me baby" and sing it
both ways. Soul, he explains,

involves "brighter and wider
production".
Previously even as a pianist
he had been mainly in-
terested in accompanying
singers, but becoming a
counter-tenor still involved a
dramatic switch in his
career. Though he never had
any individual coaching for
his voice until his late teens,
he had always been singing
from before he can remem-
ber. He could also read
music, before he could read
words. Born at West Point
(his father was in the US
Air Force) he was abnor-
mally musically when hardly
out of his cradle.

His mother - who in
Ragin's boyish view "could
have been the best singer in
the world" - took him in
hand for singing when he
was only three. She taught
him some soul music, and
persisted in making him
modify his piping boy treble.
She wanted him to use vi-
brato, and showed him how.
He even sang a lullaby, but
that was of his own free
will of trick: "bye-bye
broccoli".

That rare and surprisingly
sophisticated ability to con-
trol voice production, learnt
as a child, has plainly played
a key part in his developing
a very distinctive counter-
tenor sound now. That along-
side his singing of soul, he
fortunately has lessons with
his mother, an active ama-

teur musician, led nowhere
for many years.
In the boyhood education
of a black youngster there
was no immediate incentive
or even opportunity for him
to have formal singing
lessons, particularly when
his father's many postings in
the air force had him fre-
quently changing schools.
But at the age of eleven,
settled at last in Newark,
New Jersey, he joined the
Newark Boys' Chorus, a choir
that had a big local
reputation using the slogan
"from renaissance to rock".

Almost immediately Ragin
became the leading treble so-
loist. Later, when his boy's
voice dropped a little, he
graduated to becoming lead-
ing alto. That introduced him
to a wide range of
music, and his horizons ex-
panded further when at the
age of 15, with his treble
voice broken, he joined a
choir specialising in early
music. It hardly mattered
that his adult voice had not
settled, for even as a no-
tional tenor he did not have
to sing very high.

Even when he was ready
to move on from high school
to Oberlin College to study
music, his voice was not
settled enough to make sing-
ing his main subject. Though
he never thought of making
a career as solo pianist, he
chose piano instead, but
meant that the official

course made too little pro-
vision for accompaniment,
which is what he liked to do
best.

Then came his appearance
as Oberon, but even then it
was hard for him to get
tution for a voice which is
developed far less frequently
in the United States than in
Britain. After leaving col-
lege, he kept things ticking
over for a time singing as
alto in the choir of the
National Cathedral in
Washington.

It was at this point in the
spring of 1982 that Nancy
Evans and her husband, Eric
Crozier, Aldeburgh Festival
stalwarts from the earliest
days, taking a master-class,
spotted Ragin for his out-
standing quality of voice and
musicianship. Though it was
other sponsors who got him
over to Europe - including a
period of post-graduate
study - the Aldeburgh con-
nection was promptly forged,
leading to his triumph in the
1983 Purcell - Britten
competition.

He surprised everyone in
that competition by tackling
Britten's A Charm of Lulla-
bies, specifically a cycle writ-
ten for a woman's voice (and
Nancy Evans in particular),
but his personality and musi-
cianship won through. Last
October he made his bril-
liantly successful London
debut at Wigmore Hall again
singing Britten, following
that up this February as one
of the contributors to the
Aldeburgh in London
concert.

Repertory is always a
problem for counter-tenors,
and Ragin likes to include a
fair proportion of the regu-
lar leader repertory in his
recitals, flouting any in-
congruities. But not surpris-
ingly his career is develop-
ing fastest in the area of
authentic performances of
early opera. Recently he
sang in Cesti's Il Tito at
Innsbruck and Handel's
Agrippina in Venice with
Christopher Hogwood.

John Eliot Gardiner has
chosen him for the title role
in Handel's Tamerlane,
which he is presenting with
the opera company he has
formed in Lyons. Later that
year he will be singing the
role of the Spirit in the new
recording of Purcell's Dido
and Aeneas that Philips is
making with Raymond
Leppard conducting and with
Jesse Norman as Dido op-
posite Thomas Allen as Aeneas.

Ragin's regret is that in
America opportunities for a
counter-tenor are still rela-
tively limited. Before long
no doubt the quality and dis-
tinctive beauty of his voice
will make him an exception.

DUKE OF YORK
Robin Denselow

John Hiatt

IF ONLY he sold more
records John Hiatt would be
treated like his some-time
colleague Ry Cooder, as one
of the great new heroes of
all-American music. Since
leaving home in Indianapolis
in the mid-West, he has been
a professional song writer,
a soloist on the folk circuit,
and a member of Cooder's
band, while from 79 on he
has recorded a series of in-
creasingly distinctive albums
that have so far won him
only a dedicated cult fol-
lowing.

His rolling, cheerful fusion
of guitar rock with soul and
a dash of country is firmly
in the mainstream bar-room
and small-club tradition, but
just like the wonderful Lee
Lobos, Hiatt stands out for
the sheer quality of his
songs and playing.

In the quite unsuitable at-
mosphere of the Duke of
York, he gave a rousing,
amusing and stylish show
that ended with a trium-
phant series of encores in
which he was joined for two
songs by a bearded and yel-
low energetic Elvis Costello.
Hiatt may have been out-
classed a little by Costello's
singing, but both his guitar
work and his intelligent,
witty songs were a delight.

Looking like a gangling
trainee vampire in black
trousers and buttoned-up
white shirt, Hiatt started
playing solo on his ballad
made famous by Cooder, the
"Way We Make A Broken
Heart before bringing on his
small, excellent band to
tackle slinky rockers like I
Don't Even Try, soulful bal-
lads like Love Like Blood or
an excursion back to '62 for
Arthur Alexander's Dream
Girl.

The string of encores in-
cluded the Randy Newman-
like Everybody's Girl and my
personal rousing Hiatt
favourite Riding With The
King and by now the
theatre had almost taken on
the atmosphere of a great
American music joint.

ST JOHN'S/RADIO 3
Edward Greenfield

Nash
Ensemble

THE Nash Ensemble, always
adventurous in its choice of
repertory, is this season ex-
celling itself. Adding to the
current series at Wigmore
Hall, here was a Radio 3
lunchtime recital taking the
theme of chamber music
with harp, an excellent idea
when the Ensemble's regular
harpist is the talented Skalla
Kanga.

The confection of Bar, De-
bussy and Malipiero proved
as delightful as it was unex-
pected, but there were two
snags. In the first place De-
bussy's very late Sonata for
flute, harp and viola far out-
weighed the rest in musical
meat and originality. In the
second, rather less predict-
ably, the harp, so central to
the programme, regularly
lost out to almost every
other instrument.

By its nature the harp

tends to be used for ac-
companiment, so that until
the last work, Malipiero's So-
nata a cinque, there was
barely a substantial solo for
it at all. Even then it was a
very plain, chorale-like pas-
sage which immediately be-
came the basis for an exten-
sive, holding together a one-
movement structure, which
tended to sprout at-
tractive idea without doing
much with them.

Malipiero, who in his 90
years was almost as prolific
as the composer whose
music he edited, Vivaldi was
on this showing a musical
prattler, and something of
the same could be said of
Arnold Bax, whose Noct of
1930 opened the programme.

But where Bax's sym-
phonic writing often gives the
impression of piano
improvisations orchestrated,
the sequence of bright ideas
turning towards a romantic
melancholy was here kept on
a tighter rein with the oboe
and clarinet (superbly played
by Gareth Huise and Michael
Collins respectively) leading
the way.

In Debussy's Sonata it was
the flute (Judith Pierce an
equally inspired soloist) that
tended to dominate. The
"romantic" himself, within
months of death, stigmatised
the piece as "terribly
melancholy," whereas quite
validly, the Nash players
here found quite different
qualities, pastoral freshness
in the two movements, mag-
nifying energy in the finale.

COVENT GARDEN
Alastair Macaulay

Triple Bill

THE GREAT dance event of
Friday night at the Opera
House was Deirdre Eyden's
return to the role of the
Firebird. Proud, mighty,
nobly beautiful, Eyden really
suggests an alien spirit in
this role. Her jump leaves
the audience in awe, her face
simply but tellingly
blazing eyes, teeth shown
times bared in the predatory
manner of a cat. Eyden used
here - and her dancing has
glamour, mystery, power.

Derek Dencher was again a
protagonist, Kostelak, alive
in every detail of gesture, a
worthy antagonist. Elgar
Howarth's conducting, how-
ever, dampens everything -
it manages to be slow, tepid
and yet to hurry ahead of
dancers at crucial moments
such as the kiss.

Odd in one week to see
performances of two pieces
by Michael Corder
Invitation au voyage and
Number Three. So very un-
like. I am informed that I
was mistaken last week in
discerning choreographic al-
terations in the current
revival of the former ballet.
I can only assume that John
B. Read's revised lighting
and the changes of singer
and of leading female dancer
made several passages look
wholly different to me. Al-
tered or unaltered, it faces
in the opposite direction
from Number Three. We're
left wondering: who then is
Michael Corder?

Number Three, now three
weeks old, is a "steps" bal-
let. You could compare it to
a classical masterpiece like
Balanchine's Ballet Imperial
and see how much more
craft Corder has learnt. And
yet Ballet Imperial feels like
a ballet. Number Three like
an academic exercise.
It's chilling to sit there,

observing like a school-
master can talk of the
steps. Corder has made as
basic material for each of
the three movements, the
most arrangement of ensem-
ble work, the organisation of
stage space, the way the
principal are the sons of
origo of the others' voca-
lary, and more. It all ticks
away like clever machinery.

A friend had observed that
L'Invitation was so general-
ised in style it could have
been made up by any foreign
company such as the Hous-
ton or Stuttgart companies.
But with Number Three
Corder has made an utterly
British ballet. It's full of
right little noises and mas-
terfully holding the theme
graphic equivalent of "How
doth the little busy bee."

In the programme's centre
there's the revival of Jiri
Kilian's Return to the
Stranger Land. The gymnastic
choreography is all either
hurling rush or gymnastic
contortion, a movement
equivalent of ceaseless fortis-
simo, hideous against the
generally quiet Janacek
piano music. (Janacek is now
suffering the fate that
Shostakovich and Mahler
have already suffered of
having almost invariably
awful ballets made to his
concert-hall music.)

BRISTOL
Ken Rowat

Sequences

MAINTAINING its valuable
function as an exhibiting
centre for experimental work
in photography and
communications media, the
Watershed presents 25 artists
who used sequential and
multiple photographs in vari-
ous ways.

The method alters our no-
tion of the snap as a unique,
frozen moment by introduc-
ing the time element, and
far from being the poor
man's movie it's increasingly
used by artists as an im-
portant medium in its own
right. Each shot or frame is
there for as long as you
need to contemplate it in
relation to the sequence,
idea or collective image.

In A Life Full of Holes,
Sharon Kivland creates
dusky counter-ambience for
her kitchen utensils, and Liz
Clark brings a delicately ar-
ranged still life to life in
Untitled, where flowers fade
as torn picture returns
mysteriously to its frame.

Photography allows
ingenious tinkering with
reality and in this depart-
ment Peter Banks fools the
viewer with two early works
in which photo-analogy of
photography is intriguingly
mingled. Yochanan Kinoy
and Andrew Thorpe use
their prints like bricks,
building them into richly
textured grids the transience
of a boy fishing and of a
hooked fish echo universal
yearnings and insecurities,
reminding us of the strange
significance of remembered
moments and of the knife-
edge balance between joy
and angst.

Richard Evans shows that
in the process of transforma-
tion bad snaps can be as
useful as good photos. His fuzzy
shots of a boy fishing and of a
hooked fish echo universal
yearnings and insecurities,
reminding us of the strange
significance of remembered
moments and of the knife-
edge balance between joy
and angst.

Sequences, Watershed Gal-
lery, Bristol, to April 6.

Nursery rumpus

THE IMAGES in Bruce
McLean's paintings always
seem to be flung around the
canvas with such gas-
conic force that the viewer
don't see if an un-
supervised
trolley had been left in
another child's nursery for
the afternoon.

Since he stopped being pri-
marily a performance artist
and became primarily a
painter, McLean has been
painting some of the most
of McLean's satire has un-
doubtedly been lost. On the
stage, a man puffing away at
a pipe of St Bruno with
Roger Moore-like nonchal-
ance emerges much more
obviously as an object of sat-
ire than he does squeezed
into the corner of a crowded
canvas. The same goes for
the woman wearing the
Gucci handbag on her head
as a mark of her
sublimation.

The social poses we affect
in the search for other
people's admiration, respect,
love and, most importantly
of all perhaps, money, were
the subject of McLean's per-
formances and they remain
the subject of his paintings.
But his principal
targets are no longer to be
found in society at large.
They belong rather to that
small, silly and rapacious
community the art world.

In his two new London

shows McLean devotes much
of his energy to mocking
those new expressionists,
mostly men, who have
recently gone in search of
deep meaning but found only
fashionable moroseness, dark
paint and crucifixions,
images of God and man in
pain.

A man on a donkey can be
seen riding through the
topsy-turvy landscape, past
the pipe-smoking heads and
trotting ladders, the ladies
with their handbags and
trumpeting angels. Who is
this mysterious stranger? At
we see more clearly in a pic-
ture entitled: "Possible
Return of the Ponce".

Two answers come to
mind: Clint Eastwood, and
Jesus Christ, the first a
saviour of no-hope Mexican
towns, the second of Jerusa-
lem. In McLean's paintings,
as in Sergio Leone's films,
they become one and the
same hero riding into the
world of art on a donkey to
save it from a spiritual
famine.

There are two traps you
can fall into in McLean's
art. The first is the one I
have just succumbed to in
trying to reduce his open-
ended, off the cuff, running
commentaries to a single

Waldemar Januszczak at
the new Bruce McLean show

meaning. The element of
chance is given too great a
role to play in the final
image for that to be pos-
sible. Indeed, one of the most
appealing characteristics of
these paintings is the evident
glee with which they defy
all-embracing explanations.

The second trap is to
begin counting his questions
from other artists and to see
them as ends in themselves.
Just as his entire painting
style might be described as
a mockery of Matisse's effort-
less, dashing brush-strokes,
so a single new canvas can
include a Matissean head, a
jag in the manner of Ben
Nicholson, cascades of paint
borrowed from Richard
Long's wall-paintings, figures
turned upside down in the
style of Georg Baselitz, Cuc-
berheads and even a picture
reminiscent of Glen Baxter,
as with Another Case Of The
Recurring Gay Linoleum
Joke.

But for me the most heart-
ening quality of McLean's
new work is not the enthusi-
asm he continues to display
as a scourge of poseurs, fash-
ion-followers and over-serious
German painters everywhere,
but the defiance he shows,
and the romantic moods he
evokes, when he is speaking

for himself rather than re-
sponding to others.

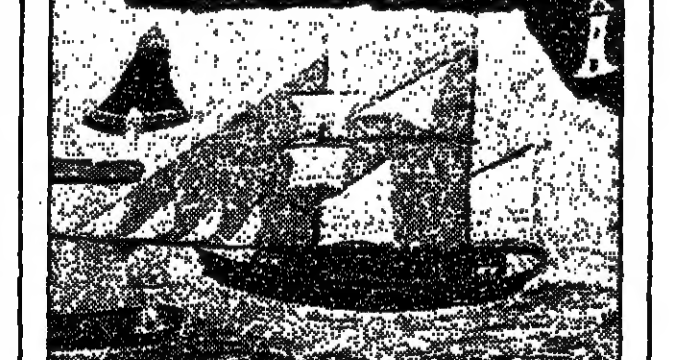
Bruce McLean at Anthony
d'Ottavio's until April 19 and
Bernard Jacobson's, Cork St.,
until April 13.

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Tony Cragg (Lisson Gallery,
66 Bell Street, NW1, until
April 20). Even when he is
repeating himself Cragg
remains an immensely
watchable artist. His "cub-
ist" landscape (a quick 3-
dimensional version of one
of Braque's views of La
Roche Guyon) or the mural
made out of coloured plastic
sheets, are both familiar
Craggian works. But I pre-
ferred them to the more ex-
perimental pieces.
Forbidden Images (Maclean
Gallery, 35 George Street,
W1, until May 17). This col-
lection of "erotic" prints,
paintings and drawings
proves how fine the dividing
line is between art and
pornography.
Four Painters (Paton Gal-
lery, 2 Langley Court, from
tomorrow until May 4). New
work by Graham Crowley,
John Devane, Andrew Stahl
and Adrian Wisniewski.

ST IVES 1939-64

Twenty five years of painting, sculpture and pottery
13 February-14 April 1985



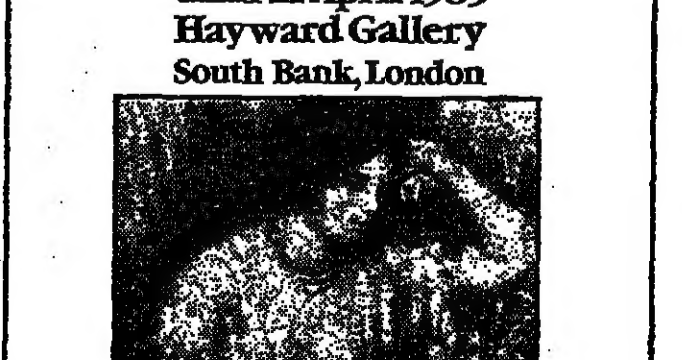
Alfred Wallis: The Blue Ship
A unique opportunity to see the richness
and variety of work created in the Cornish fishing
port by 50 artists and craftsmen, including
Nicholson, Hepworth, Gabo, Wallis, Lanyon,
Heron, Frost, Hilton and Leach.

Tate Gallery

Millbank London SW1
Admission £1.50 Monday-Sunday 10-5.30 Sunday 2-5.30
Closed 5 April. Recorded information 01-221 7125

Renoir

until 21 April 1985
Hayward Gallery
South Bank, London



Information: 01-261 0127

Tate Gallery

Millbank, SW1
Spring exhibitions

St. IVES 1939-64
Twenty five years of painting, sculpture
and pottery
Until 14 April. Admission £1.50

MERYLYN EVANS
Political paintings 1935-45
Until 2 June. Admission Free

RICHARD DEACON
Contemporary British sculpture.
Until 16 June. Admission Free

Monday-Saturday 10-5.30 Sunday 2-5.30 Closed 5 April
Recorded information 01-221 7125

None of which is to suggest that the Post Office lacks in case. All the evidence of independent enquiries over the past fifteen years shows that the Post Office is right to want significant concessions from the unions. The Harman report of 1971, the Carter report of 1977 and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report of 1980 all stress the need for more part-time and casual workers, the need for a general productivity deal and for the introduction of new technology. The Post Office hits two periodic peaks of inefficiency: one comes each evening when there are not enough workers to handle the evening rush. The other comes seasonally, when summer holidays and the Christmas flood of mail overwhelm regular workers. The daily rush could be controlled by the use of more, regular, part-time workers (paid the full rate and eligible for pension and holiday entitlements, incidentally). The seasonal

Sir Ronald has decided that a little pressure now can bounce the UCW conference in the moderate direction the leadership so obviously desire. He may be proved right. (It could equally bounce the moderates into the militant camp — just as Tom Jackson was bounced in 1971.) Beyond that is the belief that the Government and the board could take a strike and win. That calculation is almost certainly correct. But the civilised (and cost effective) way of dealing with this dispute is to work out an efficient method of buying out the substantial overtime earnings which bolster the militancy of the active minority of the UCW membership. Sir Ronald, his team, and his Secretary of State, would be best advised to proceed cautiously.

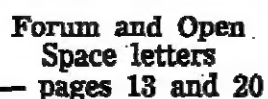
There's a long, long trail a'winding, but it looks a touch crowded already. It will be 45 months before the next President of the United States is sworn in; and, after Mr

The party, after Mondale is in desperate straits, with defeat and without a dominant philosophy which can appeal to the vast body of floating voters who decide every election. The soundest, and grimmest judgment for the Democrats in the wake of last November's humiliation was that somehow, next time, they had to find a nominee who wasn't part of the East Coast establishment: a Westerner or a Sunbelt man — somebody who could add a leaner, loner image to the familiar mix of Welfare State programmes and pressure group politics. But it is easier to write the prescription than to find the right fellow. The Governor of Arizona is a bright and impressive politician; but national obscurity will dog this dark horse every step of the way. And it requires some imagination — at least at this moment — to see Gary Hart doing better in 1988 than he did in 1984. So whilst the West remains to won, the East is

Conservative Party leaders, we are told, are now using terms to describe the antics of the Federation of Conservative Students which echo the language which Labour leaders have long employed about Militant and their party's other Trotskyist infiltrators. One might, of course, ask: which leaders and what language? There are some senior Labour stalwarts who, to this day, continue to speak of the Trotskyist tradition as an invigorating and legitimate part of the Labour mix. So too, one suspects, there are Tory leaders who regard the wily racist japes and the ultra-right gesture politics of many FCS members as harmless, even rather agreeable, political coiffeness. Yet for the most part, Tory Central Office is well aware that it has a Militant style local difficulty on its hands.

could be time for a purge. If so, it could also be time for Mr. Gummer to take a tutorial from Mr. Neil Kinnock, Mr. John Gidding and whoever else is currently trying to get rid of Labour's ultras. What their experience has repeatedly shown is that the right ideological policing of a party's membership will only work effectively if the rank and file members themselves are convinced that it is important to take a stand against incompetent political principles. Labour's problem though this is gradually changing, has been that many members either secretly sympathised with the rhetoric of the ultras or else could not be bothered to make any issue of it. The same is true with knobs among the Tory rank and file, increasing proportions of whom either agree with the ultra-right individualism of the FCS, or else condone it as mere adolescent political exuberance. A purge there should be. But it will only work if Mrs Thatcher, and the constituency level Thatcherites, wish to make it work. Of that wish there is as yet no real sign.

spotted woodpecker which had been seen there on several occasions recently; but it is an elusive little bird whose liking for the treetops does not make it easy to locate. As the time wore on towards sunset, a pair of mallard dropped down from the sky into a secluded bend of the river, and I was reminded of the time, before the great pool above the weir silted up, when both mallard and teal nested on the banks and islands. —



... His message is unusual in that he does not restrict blame to that popular scapegoat, junk food. He says food allergies and intolerance are not like allergies like stem from wholefoods and he points, in particular, to wheat flour, eggs, oranges and cow's milk. He offers a different perspective on personality and habit, he claims, until emotional or mental stress sparks off hypersensitivity to produce allergic reactions of concentration, forgetfulness, and even delinquency.

... He says the consequences of eating unsuitable food show up, again, such as in skin diseases, and changes. For schoolchildren that means after the dinner break and teachers may identify the cause most clearly through the drawing and coloring, and drawing. He also

The HCSC can be contacted through Sally Sunday at 59 Meadowside, Angmering, West Sussex.

Not such a rare breed

SITTING in the elephant pen trying to build a tower that would support an Easter egg out of ten straws, or struggling with 180 kids for a seat to hear a lecture on mass extinction in physics, it seemed odd that anyone should be worried about the future of science in Britain.

It certainly cannot be anything to do with the raw materials, to judge by the zeal of the 4,500 who turned up to support BAYSDAY, the open day of the young scientist section of the British Association at London Zoo last month.

On the other hand, video piracy — where pre-recorded video cassettes on hire are illegally copied — presents a real threat to producers trying to make a living through the sale of their work. He says that such activity has seriously undermined inde-

pendent production and distribution.

The second major problem — and one which causes much illegal copying to happen — is the extremely limited amount of money available in schools and colleges

London New Technology Network, St Pancras Way, Camden, from 10 am to 6 pm.

Logo is an easy way into programming through graphics, but there will be workshops and seminars to explain and demonstrate the

for the hiring and purchasing of films and video cassettes. In many cases cutbacks have reduced budgets in this area to nothing.

BUFCV conference on The Future of Film and Video Distribution in Education, central London
£50 plus VAT from BUFCV, 55 Greek Street, London W1V 5LR. (01-734 3887).

Getting to grips with Logo

ON APRIL 10 and April 13 there will be plenty to do for your budding young computer language at two free Logo Spectacular days being organised in London by Inter-Action in conjunction with Interactive Storybooks. The first will be held under the dome of the Covent Garden piazza, the second at the

more sophisticated aspects of the language. Unlike Basic which has one long list of instructions, with Logo you can build your own instructions into the language.

One workshop will be given by Mike Sharples, now at Sussex University, but at Sussex recently, with the Department of Artificial Intelligence at Edinburgh where much of the pioneering work on Logo was carried out. It will cover the following: List Processing, demonstration of A. C. T. Sol's version, Logotron, which runs on the Spectrum, with some comments on the other sides to the coin. Teachers, parents and children will be able to look at most of the different versions of Logo on the market, as well as a number of other languages.

Groups of primary and secondary school children will

This is number 29 of 30 current mile markers to the h-

the EEC to influence national policy on the transition from formal education to working and adult life — work preparation, school, FE and HE projects are in the UK. Policy is the most rural — a county 100 miles from North to South with a population of 110,000 and a density of 0.08 people per acre.

Kathryn Livingston, a former maths teacher, now project development officer for the scheme, which found that two out of three young leavers would stay, rather than migrate. If they could find a living PREP, inspiring the entrepreneurial spirit in all 13 counties. The scheme in one special residential school, "provides pupils with the ability to say 'Here I am, and here are my skills, this is my talent, and this is what I need. I can supply some of

The scheme is closely monitored with an advisory group chaired by Councillor Mrs Dorothy James, chairwoman of the local schools committee of Powys County Council. Assistant directors of education are part-time project directors, and on the advisory group are representatives drawn from a wide area, including county careers office, the Welsh Tourist Board and the Wales Craft Council.

Problems often taken by pupils are similarly varied. At Newtown High School with 1,200 pupils, some have been taught the bizarre art of making a 'bush' which they attended a six-week course in hedge-laying, instructed by an expert aged 75. The school has become more exciting for teachers and pupils alike. Handling vocational course coordinator.

Hertfordshire Scheme - sixteen schools in the county put pupils in for O level and CSE exams this summer, using an "integrated" syllabus based on the Nuffield 13 to 16 curriculum development project. The scheme, which was devised by a working group based on the Hertfordshire

Science Centre, provides the either single or double sessions, located in the evenings and on additional science.

"Nuffield" syllabuses, which are modular in construction, are now in use in many schools right across the country, says Mr Nuffield.

He is co-16 Dissemination co-ordinator, Alan Brinkworth. He expects much more interest as more schools try to find ways of ensuring that pupils do not opt out of physical sciences too soon.

Mr Brinkworth can be contacted through the Nuffield/Chelsea Curriculum Trust, Chelsea College, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX.

CONTRIBUTORS: Owen Surridge, Graham Ward, Ann Hills, Maureen O'Connor, Peter Levis, and John Farhall

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Closing date: 30 April 1985. Please quote reference 1/DHA/GZ.

The College of Speech Therapists
6 Leechmere Road, London NW2 5BU
ACADEMIC & REGISTRATION OFFICER

Appointments are made by the College of Speech Therapists (the professional body for speech therapy).

The post carries administrative responsibility for all aspects of the various academic pre-graduate and post-entrance education of speech therapists.

Salary is c. £9,500 p.a. inclusive of Oxford London Weighting.

Speech therapists Mr Phipman on 01-456 8521 for further details of the post.

Closing date for completed applications will be 1st April, 1985.

Further particulars and application forms for both posts from the University, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications received should be lodged by 30 April 1985.

Send CV to: Dr Leslie Sheldon, Director E.L.T., Pilman Training Services, 6 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2DQ, from whom further details can be obtained.

Pilman

TEACHER
Required to teach Business English and JMB English. Write or phone Central London College, 213/5 Tottenham Court Road, London W1. Tel: 01-636 2212.

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UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
MANAGEMENT CENTRE
Chair in Marketing

To co-ordinate the teaching of marketing at undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels and to ensure research leadership. Candidates should possess both academic and business experience and an outstanding record in at least one.

Further particulars including conditions of service and salary details may be obtained from the Registrar & Secretary, University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP.

Informal enquiries may be made of Professor J C Higgins, Director of the Management Centre.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 24 May, 1985.

ilea Inner London Education Authority
Senior Staff Inspector for Further Education

Salary range: £22,242-£24,114 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the post of senior staff inspector for further education following the retirement of Mr. R. Aldridge. The duties of this post include coordinating the work of the inspectorate team dealing with vocational and pre-vocational education and training in the Authority's Colleges and Polytechnics and other institutions and taking oversight of the inspectorate contribution to staff development in colleges. The person appointed will advise the Chief Inspector of 16-19 education, full and part-time and pre-vocational education, including the Youth Training Scheme. He or she will also provide inspectorate advice on the 16-19 curriculum to secondary inspectors in liaison with the senior staff inspector (secondary). The person appointed must have the creative and organisational abilities to take a major role in a developing sector of the education service.

District Inspector for Physical Education

Salary range: £18,930-£20,514 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The duties include inspecting and advising on all forms of physical education in establishments maintained or assisted by the Authority and assisting the staff inspector in co-ordinating the work of the physical education inspectors and the College of Physical Education. Applicants should have good professional qualifications and a wide experience of physical education in teaching and advisory work.

Inspector for Bilingual Education

Salary range: £15,210-£17,070 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on and supporting the implementation of bilingual education for younger children. Applicants should have experience of teaching and learning in primary (nursery and infant) and secondary schools, language development in young children who are using more than one language; individual and family needs in a multi-ethnic community; and training and development for teachers and support staff.

Inspector for Bilingual Education

Salary range: £15,210-£17,070 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The person appointed will work closely with one other specialist colleague whose remit is to be the secondary and post-secondary schools and with inspectors for primary education and multi-ethnic/anti-racist education.

All 3 posts are suitable for job-sharing.

Application forms and further details are available from Personnel Services Division (EO/ESAB 18), Room 366, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please indicate clearly for which post(s) you require further details and an application form. Please enclose an SAE.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms is 18 April 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC
Department of Biology
N.E.R.C. RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
RESISTANCE RESPONSES INDUCED BY INSECT FEEDING ON PLANTS

Applications are invited for the above studentship to be supervised by Dr. J. D. Hodkinson and Dr. C. D. Bishop. This interdisciplinary project should appeal to applicants from a variety of backgrounds in biology, ranging from Plant Physiology to Insect Ecology. Applicants should have or expect to obtain at least a Class 2.1 Honours Degree in a Biological Science. Further details are available from Dr. Hodkinson, Department of Biology, Liverpool Polytechnic, Byrom Street, Liverpool L3 5AF. Tel: 051-207 3581, ext. 2575. To whom applications must be returned not later than Thursday, 18th April 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a studentship to undertake research aimed at increasing the productivity of crop horticultural and agricultural crops. The project will be supervised by Dr. T. M. Jones from whom further details can be obtained. The successful applicant would be expected to register for a Ph.D. Degree.

The studentship which is funded by M.A.F.F. is tenable for three years, commencing 1st October, 1985. Applicants expecting or having a good honours degree in an appropriate subject, a strong background in all aspects of plant physiology and an interest in crop production, should send a full curriculum vitae together with the names of two referees to the address below.

Dr. T. M. Jones, Department of Biology, Liverpool Polytechnic, Byrom Street, Liverpool L3 5AF. Tel: 051-207 3581, ext. 2575.

For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Officer, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 20 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5RU. Tel: 051-207 3581, ext. 2575. To whom applications must be returned not later than Thursday, 18th April 1985.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

Adviser - English
Salary £15,792-£17,112

For this post which refers particularly to secondary education you will need to have held a post as Head of Department for English with substantial experience at senior level. A first degree in an appropriate discipline with involvement in professional contributions beyond the confines of individual schools is required.

Application forms and further details (SAE please) from the Chief Education Officer (3), County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QG, returnable by 12 April.

DEVON

THE POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON
NEW BLOOD APPOINTMENT
LECTURER GRADE II
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN MARKETING

Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies

Applications are invited for this exciting new post with special interest in one or more of the following areas: Business Communication, Information Systems, Marketing Research.

Salary scale: £22,555-£23,137 inclusive of London Allowance.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Personnel Office, PO Box 188, Regent Street, London W1B 8AL. Please quote reference number 6.

CLOSING DATE: 11 APRIL, 1985.

PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
UNIVERSITY OF GARYOUNIS
Benghazi

Invites applications for posts of

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND ASSISTANT LECTURERS

for the Academic Year 1985-86 (Effective September 1, 1985)

Qualifications Required

M.A. in TOEFL or Linguistics with TOEFL experience.
M.A. in English Language with several years' experience.
M.A. with course work and experience in TOEFL with B.A. in English Language.
Ph.D. in TOEFL or Linguistics with TOEFL experience.

Salary Scale:

Assistant Professor: 6840 L.D. to 7580 L.D. per annum
Lecturer: 6240 L.D. to 6940 L.D. per annum
Assistant Lecturer: 5255 L.D. to 6240 L.D. per annum
(One Libyan Lira = 33.36 US or 22.86 approx)

Other benefits include round trip air tickets from the place of recruitment to Benghazi for staff member, wife and up to four children (below 18 years old) at beginning and end of contract. Housing is provided by the University. Furniture allowance is two months salary given at start of contract for married staff accompanied by their families, and one month for single staff members. In addition an excess baggage of up to 25% of the price of air ticket.

Leave travel tickets (for July and August summer vacation) to the place of recruitment for the staff member and his family are given every year.

Refrain and salaries commensurate with experience and qualifications.

On termination, staff member receives a gratuity of two months salary for each year of completed service, payable at final exit, provided, however, that the contract is not terminated during the first year which is considered a probationary period.

Three years' completed service will automatically get 3 months gratuity and onwards.

Research and consultation opportunities are available and funding for individual research projects will be considered.

The University provides free medical treatment.

Applications enclosing biobios and copies of academic qualifications and certificates should be sent to:

The Director
Academic Appointments Administration
Garyounis University
PO Box 1306, Benghazi, Libya
TLX No: 40057 Uniger LY
40175 Uniger LY

Education Services Manager
Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts

...to manage the Education Services Section of the Museum, developing the Services in keeping with the interests and policies of the Museum, whose collections illustrate a broad range of maritime history, including technology and social history. The work includes provision of guidance and assistance for teachers and children using the Museum, the preparation of related publications and other resource material, and creative activities.

Candidates should normally have a good honours degree or equivalent qualification, preferably in an historical subject, together with sound teaching experience. A demonstrable interest in museum education and maritime affairs would be an advantage.

Salary: As Career Grade C12245 - C12255; Grade D10575 - D13870. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25 April 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonck Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 9B, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468553 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G11382.

National Maritime Museum
An equal opportunity employer

SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY
(TWO APPOINTMENTS)

LECTURER IV
SENIOR LECTURER
IN SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY
£7,548 - £14,061 per annum

Required for this post which has special reference to the use of industrially based technological project work in schools.

Candidates should have relevant experience both in teaching and in industry.

LECTURER II IN SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY/CRAFT AND DESIGN TECHNOLOGY
£7,548 - £12,099 per annum

An experienced teacher is required to contribute to teaching throughout the department and to assist the Head of Department in curriculum development, research and administrative functions.

Both appointments will be to the Department of School Technology, Craft and Design for three years in the first instance. Secondment from present employment may be possible to arrange. Please state post for which you wish to apply.

Further details and form of application are available from the Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Closing date: 12th April, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC
NOTTINGHAM

University of Strathclyde
STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the following posts:

COURSE DEVELOPER
ADVANCED INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMME

The post, tenable for 3 years in the first instance, involves assistance with the development of, and the improvement of, distance learning materials in management studies. Applicants should be honours graduates, preferably with a good first degree, membership of an appropriate professional body and relevant non-teaching experience. They should have a flexible and a positive approach to the work of our B.T.E.C. team. Further particulars and application forms available from the Registrar, The North East Wales Institute, Convent's Quay, Deeside, Chwyd, Telephone: Deeside (0244) 617531, Ext. 254. Closing date for receipt of applications 12th April, 1985.

COURSE DEVELOPER
FLEXIBLE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The successful applicant will join an already existing team of academic and support staff in the adaptation, editing and production of distance learning materials for the programme. The post is tenable until 31 March, 1987. Applicants should be honours graduates, preferably with experience in the course development and editing of distance learning materials in management studies, and be able to work effectively as a member of a team.

Salary on Grade 1B (£11,675 to £14,325 per annum) for Other Academic Related Staff. USS benefit. (Ref. OR365).

Application forms and further particulars (please quote reference) are available from Staff Office, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ. Closing date for applications: 22nd April, 1985.

University of Strathclyde
STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the following posts:

COURSE DEVELOPER
ADVANCED INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAMME

The post, tenable for 3 years in the first instance, involves assistance with the development of, and the improvement of, distance learning materials in management studies. Applicants should be honours graduates, preferably with a good first degree, membership of an appropriate professional body and relevant non-teaching experience. They should have a flexible and a positive approach to the work of our B.T.E.C. team. Further particulars and application forms available from the Registrar, The North East Wales Institute, Convent's Quay, Deeside, Chwyd, Telephone: Deeside (0244) 617531, Ext. 254. Closing date for receipt of applications 12th April, 1985.

COURSE DEVELOPER
FLEXIBLE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The successful applicant will join an already existing team of academic and support staff in the adaptation, editing and production of distance learning materials for the programme. The post is tenable until 31 March, 1987. Applicants should be honours graduates, preferably with experience in the course development and editing of distance learning materials in management studies, and be able to work effectively as a member of a team.

Salary on Grade 1B (£11,675 to £14,325 per annum) for Other Academic Related Staff. USS benefit. (Ref. OR365).

Application forms and further particulars (please quote reference) are available from Staff Office, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ. Closing date for applications: 22nd April, 1985.

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for the following posts of Lecturer which have been established under the National New Blood Scheme to encourage the appointment of younger members of the academic staff. Applicants should normally be under the age of 35 years. Each post is tenable from 1 October 1985.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY (F3)

In the area of optical and electronic spectroscopic studies of the structure and dynamics of unimolecular species in the Department of Chemistry. Experience in laser and/or beam techniques will be advantageous, but not essential.

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY (K1)

A molecular or cell biologist is required to conduct research in the Department of Plant Biology on the molecular interactions between host plants and pathogens that determine specificity and resistance gene expression, although additional interests in other aspects of plant molecular biology will be encouraged. The new lecturer would be expected to strengthen available expertise in the areas of molecular biology and plant pathology. A range of topics in plant molecular biology, including biochemistry of cell surface glycoproteins, the development and application of specific monoclonal antibody probes, isolation and cloning of plant genes. Teaching duties would be initially in plant molecular biology and biochemistry, as appropriate.

Further information about these posts can be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (Science and Engineering) on 021-472 1301 ext. 2598.

Starting salary, according to age and experience, will be in the range of £7,520 - £14,325 per annum, plus superannuation.

Applications, 3 copies, should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees and be sent to the Assistant Registrar (Science and Engineering), P.O. Box 360, Birmingham B15 2TT by 28 April 1985.

CONNAH'S QUAY, DEESIDE, CLWYD
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, BUSINESS & TRADE
UNION STUDIES

LECTURER II IN BUSINESS STUDIES
(£7,548-£12,099)

We are a growing department with a high commitment to B.T.E.C. Higher Courses. We are seeking a lecturer with good general teaching experience in the field and a personal specialism which, though ideally may be Personnel, could be in other areas. Candidates, preferably in their thirties with a good first degree, membership of an appropriate professional body and relevant non-teaching experience, should have a flexible and a positive approach to the work of our B.T.E.C. team. Further particulars and application forms available from the Registrar, The North East Wales Institute, Convent's Quay, Deeside, Chwyd, Telephone: Deeside (0244) 617531, Ext. 254. Closing date for receipt of applications 12th April, 1985.

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Write or phone to:
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THE GUARDIAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT,
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ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, 164 DEANSGATE,
MANCHESTER M3 2ER. Tel: 061-432 7200 (Ext. 2161).

Posts Overseas
Jordan
Teacher of English
The British Council, Amman

Duties: to teach English as a foreign language, mainly General English, for up to 24 contact hours per week from false beginners to upper intermediate level. Qualifications: candidates, of either sex, should be in the age range 34-35. Married couples with no children acceptable, also Australian, Canadian and NZ candidates. First degree plus PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip. TEFL is required. A minimum of 3 years' TEFL experience overseas is highly desirable.

Salary: basic salary J1X25 per month plus increments according to qualifications and experience (£1 - JD45 approx).

Benefits: accommodation allowance; baggage allowance; assistance with medical insurance. Airfares at beginning and end of contract. Six weeks' leave per year plus occasional public holidays.

Contract: with the British Council for two years from September 1985. Renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 1237

Kuwait
Assistant Director of Studies
(2 Posts)
Centre for English Studies, The British Council, Kuwait

Duties: responsibility for marketing British Council ESOL/ESP courses; submitting proposals for British Council ELT consultancy services. Responsibility for the implementation of marketing strategies as directed by the DTEO Manager. Responsibility for administration of the ELIS, RSA CUEFL and ULES examinations; responsibility for syllabus development; revision of in-house achievement tests. To take part in RSA Teacher Training schemes. To teach up to 10 hours per week if required. Participation in administration of the DTEO as directed by the DTEO Manager.

Qualifications: candidates, of either sex, should be in the age range 34-35. Married candidates with no children acceptable. First degree plus RSA Dip. TEFL or PGCE (TEFL). An MA in Applied Linguistics preferred. Minimum of five years' experience in ELT. Preferably some ESOL/ESP, teacher-training, ELT management experience. They should have an Salary: KD160 per month rising to KD170 in second year (£1 - KD33).

Benefits: setting-in allowance, car grant on arrival, baggage allowance, outfit grant, free furnished accommodation, fare paid annual leave of 40 working days. Free medical and dental facilities.

Contract: for two years with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent, from late August 1985.

Reference: 84 D 133-134G

Morocco
DTO Manager
The British Council, Rabat

Duties: The DTOM will be responsible for the Representative for the professional, administrative and financial management of the Direct Teaching Operation. This will involve contributing to the formulation of DTU policy, marketing and publicity, course design, supervising staff, financial planning and control, responsibility for DT Financial Return, and teacher-training. (In ELT matters the DTOM will be aided by an Assistant Director of Studies).

Qualifications: A minimum of 2 years' personnel and financial management in a teaching operation is essential. 5 years' TEFL experience; a degree plus RSA Dip. PGCE TEFL; a good working knowledge of French. An MA in Applied Linguistics is desirable but not essential.

Salary: £12,000 pa.

Benefits: Rent allowance (£3,375 pa), setting-in allowance (£1,865), medical insurance, Superannuation Compensation Addition (11 per cent of salary), airfares, baggage allowance (£350), passage-paid home leave after two years, entertainment allowance.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
WELLINGTON PAPERS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The University invites applications from graduates with a first class honours degree in British and/or European History, for a three-year research fellowship, related to the papers of the first Duke of Wellington housed in the University Library. The research topic should preferably refer to British contacts with the Iberian Peninsula in the early nineteenth century, but may be chosen with regard to other aspects of Wellington's activities as a soldier and a politician.

Salary: £12,000 pa. plus £2,000-£2,400 per annum (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr. M. P. Powell, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom enquiries should be sent not later than 10th May, 1985, quoting reference 2340.

University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN MODERN OPTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Modern Optics in the Department of Physics.

Candidates should have an active research interest in some aspect of applied modern optics, relating to other optoelectronics, or laser studies. A preference exists for the first mentioned subject area.

Salary on the scale £7,520 to £14,325 p.a. plus USS/USO benefits.

Further particulars and application forms of copies are available from the Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AA. Tel: 0734 679123, Ext. 226. Please quote Ref. A2371. Closing date April 25, 1985.

P.E./SPORTS SCIENCE GRADUATE (FEMALE)

Vacancy for Programme Co-ordinator in Sport and Professional Health Study. Sound knowledge of exercise theory, good appearance, busy personality and immediate availability important.

Salary: £1200 with career prospects.

Telephone Miss Howarth on 0242 320200

Oman
2 Teachers of English
The British Council English Language Centre, Salalah

Duties: teaching English as a Foreign Language for 24 contact hours per week at all levels from absolute beginners to intermediate.

Qualifications: candidates must be male if single. Married couples, preferably with a TEFL or primary school qualified spouse, are acceptable. Preferred age range 33-45. First degree plus PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip. TEFL and 3 years' minimum experience, preferably some of it overseas. Some experience of teaching Arab students (lower Gulf) and/or teaching PET/ PTE desirable.

Salary: (KD158) (164,840 per annum (£1 - JD45 approx)). point of entry dependent on qualifications and experience. Benefits: overseas allowance, transport allowance, free furnished accommodation, 4 weeks' leave paid annual leave plus local leave, baggage allowance, reasonable medical expenses.

Contract: two years renewable contract with the British Council from 1 August 1985. Reference: 84 D 126-1271

Oman
Post 1: Lecturer in Computing
Post 2: Lecturer in Electrical Engineering
Oman Technical Industrial College (OTIC)

(OTIC opened in November 1984 and an eventual intake of 800 students for 'Technician' students and 60 students for Business Studies, is envisaged. The courses are of two or three years' duration and the medium of instruction is English.

Duties: Post 1: to teach computer uses and applications to students on full-time Technician and Business Studies courses to write teaching materials and prepare and conduct examinations. They will be opportunities later to develop further courses and programmes. Post 2: to teach Electrical Workshop Practice and Technology and Electrical Engineering Principles to students training as Electrical Engineering Technicians.

Qualifications: candidates must be male, preferably aged 30-35, native speakers of English with British qualifications or equivalent. They should have an appropriate qualification and experience as follows: Post 1: degree plus 6 years' appropriate post degree experience. Master's degree plus 5 years' appropriate post degree experience. Post 2: degree plus 3 years' appropriate post degree experience. A teaching qualification and overseas work experience would be an advantage. In addition, Post 1: candidates should have extensive knowledge of computer software and hardware and experience of teaching computer uses and applications for Technician Courses.

Salary: under review, but currently (KD505 per month, tax free (£1 - JD37 approx)). Benefits: free furnished accommodation; electricity and water allowance; car allowance if applicable; baggage allowance; annual passage-paid leave for appointee, spouse and up to three children under 21; free medical treatment. Contracts one year local contract, guaranteed by the British Council commencing as soon as possible; however applicants who cannot start before September 1985 will be considered. Closing date for applications: 19 April 1985. Reference: 84 A 184-18541

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

The British Council

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(CHRIST'S AND NOTRE DAME COLLEGE AND S. KATHARINE'S COLLEGE)
Department of DIVINITY AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

1. PRINCIPAL LECTURER/HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Applicants will need to be committed Christians, academically well qualified in Theology or a related subject and have substantial teaching experience, preferably in Higher Education. This is a crucial leadership post for a department which is basic to the aims of the Institute and calls for a high level of motivation, vision and personal skills to develop the subject within an ecclesiastical context.

2. LECTURER II

The person appointed will be mainly concerned with teaching Religious Education within the primary B.Ed. and P.G.C.E. courses and must be suitably qualified with recent teaching experience in Primary Schools.

Salary according to the current Burnham F.E. Scales. Further details available from the Rector, Liverpool Institute of Higher Education, Stand Penetration, Box 6, Liverpool L16 9JD. Closing date for applications: 30th April, 1985.

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING
LONDON

A varied and interesting position in Company involved in providing training and technical services for firms of Chartered Accountants.

The work involves lecturing in accountancy, auditing and management subjects, developing working papers and writing technical bulletins (Only a limited amount of time will be spent lecturing).

This position would suit somebody at present lecturing in education.

Salary negotiable from £14,000.

Apply to writing envelope C.V. to: A. N. Scott, VFL Training Limited, 18 Curator Street, London EC4A 1LT.

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC AT PRESTON

Faculty of Business and Management School of Organisation Studies Principal Lecturer in Organisation Studies

Ref AA/199
Applicants should be suitably qualified and able to demonstrate the ability to promote and develop the research and consultancy activities of the School. As well as having a strong personal commitment to research and consultancy, applicants should have experience of initiating and managing team-based projects.

School of Economics Lecturer II in Economics (1 year contract)

Ref AA/206
Applicants should preferably have an honours degree in Economics or Business Studies and be able to teach in several areas of Economics.

School of Administrative Studies Lecturer II in Management Skills

Ref AA/201
Applicants should be suitably qualified in the fields of Economics and/or Management, with relevant commercial experience. Preference will be given to applicants with a general management background who wish to be involved in the re-design of administrative systems.

School of Law Lecturers II in Law (2 posts)

Ref AA/202
One post permanent, one post temporary for one year. Applications are invited for both posts from lawyers with any area of specialisation. Applicants should be graduates, preferably with a higher degree and/or a professional qualification. Professional, industrial and/or research experience will be an advantage.

School of Management Sciences (Re-advertisement) Lecturer II in Marketing

Ref AA/203
To join a team developing and teaching an innovative programme of Business Information Technology at degree and higher degree level. Applicants should possess either academic qualifications or practical experience in both a business function and the application of computer-based information systems.

Lecturer II in Operations Management (1 year contract)

Ref AA/204
To contribute to the teaching of management on a range of undergraduate and post graduate experience courses.

Faculty of Science School of Applied Biology Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/205
To study the photosynthetic mechanisms in cyanobacteria and higher plants, and their adaptation to abnormal growth conditions.

Post Doctoral Fellow in Biodeterioration

Ref AA/206
To study the microbiological nature of biofilms and the manner in which they are formed (in industrial and under laboratory conditions). Applicants should normally hold a good honours degree and a PhD in a Microbiology/Biochemical area.

School of Chemistry Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/207
To work on the synthesis of O- or N-heterocyclic compounds with phosphorus containing substituents.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/208
To work in collaboration with the Postdoctoral Fellow on the synthesis and characterisation of polydentate phosphorus containing ligands and their complexes with transition metals.

School of Physics and Astronomy Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/209
To carry out a programme of spectroscopic, photometric and interferometric observations using the Multi Aperture Telescope (the largest optical telescope in Britain) at the Polytechnic Observatory.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/210
To carry out a programme of spectroscopic, photometric and interferometric observations using the Multi Aperture Telescope (the largest optical telescope in Britain) at the Polytechnic Observatory.

Fire Service College

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/211
The project involves a study of the static and dynamic magnetic properties of fine particle systems with a view to understanding the role of interparticle interactions in magnetic recording media and magnetic fluids.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/212
To work on theoretical modelling of the dynamic properties of strongly interacting fine particle systems. The work has applications in magnetic information technology and is part of a collaborative programme with the Mathematics Department, Imperial College.

Faculty of Social Studies and Humanities School of Social Studies Lecturer II in Political Science

Ref AA/213
(One year contract commencing September, 1985.) Applicants should be qualified to teach Public Administration, Policy Analysis and British Government.

School of Language and Humanities Lecturer II in History

Ref AA/214
(Limited term contract from 1st May, 1985, to 31st August, 1986.) To teach American History and American studies to history undergraduates.

Faculty of Technology School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Principal Lecturer in Electronic Engineering

Ref AA/215
(2 posts)
The School offers courses at honours degree, diploma and certificate level. Courses are proposed in Information Technology and Computer Technology. Specialisms in Computer Aided Engineering and the Communications or VLSI aspects of Information Technology are particularly relevant, but applicants may offer alternative specialisms in modern electronic engineering. Recent industrial experience or study for a higher degree are desirable. Both men and women are invited to apply.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II in Electronic Engineering

Ref AA/216
(2 posts)
The School offers courses at honours degree, diploma and certificate level. Courses are proposed in Information Technology and Computer Technology. Specialisms in Computer Aided Engineering and the Communications or VLSI aspects of Information Technology are particularly relevant, but applicants may offer alternative specialisms in modern electronic engineering. Recent industrial experience or study for a higher degree are desirable. Both men and women are invited to apply.

School of Mechanical and Production Engineering Senior Lecturer/Lecturer II in Mechanical Engineering

Ref AA/217
(2 posts)
Applicants should have a sound academic background and experience in one or more of the following areas: stress analysis, dynamics of mechanical systems, materials engineering and engineering design.

Computer Centre Programmer/Analysts: up to £10,000

The Computer Centre, which is responsible for the provision of computing facilities to the Polytechnic, requires 3 Programmer/Analysts.

School of Chemistry Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/207
To work on the synthesis of O- or N-heterocyclic compounds with phosphorus containing substituents.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/208
To work in collaboration with the Postdoctoral Fellow on the synthesis and characterisation of polydentate phosphorus containing ligands and their complexes with transition metals.

School of Physics and Astronomy Post Doctoral Fellow

Ref AA/209
To carry out a programme of spectroscopic, photometric and interferometric observations using the Multi Aperture Telescope (the largest optical telescope in Britain) at the Polytechnic Observatory.

Research Assistant

Ref AA/210
To carry out a programme of spectroscopic, photometric and interferometric observations using the Multi Aperture Telescope (the largest optical telescope in Britain) at the Polytechnic Observatory.

Nottinghamshire County Council

Lecturing Opportunities Eaton Hall International Ref AA/211

Teacher Training (TEFL and TESOL)
Grades 1-4 (£7,000 p.a.)
Required for the temporary 6-12 month post in teaching English as a foreign language and for specific purposes. The postholder will also be required to contribute to the school's training programme of courses leading to the Trinity College London Certificate in TEFL, the Trinity Diploma in TESOL (DIPLOMA) and the Trinity Certificate in TESOL (TEFL).

University of Bradford Modern Languages Centre NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP in Modern Languages

Applicants are invited to submit an application form and curriculum vitae to the Director of the Centre, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DQ. Closing date: 15th April 1985.

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LEEDS POLYTECHNIC

School of Mechanical and Production Engineering LECTURER II IN MECHANICAL SCIENCE

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds in Mechanical Science, particularly Materials Science and Fluid Mechanics. Teaching will be on the complete range of courses run by the School.

LECTURER II IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds and preferably research experience in CAD/CAM to support existing staff engaged in the teaching and development of the B.Eng. and Masters courses in Production Engineering.

LECTURER II IN COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds and preferably research experience in CAD/CAM to support existing staff engaged in the teaching and development of the B.Eng. and Masters courses in Production Engineering.

School of Electrical Engineering PRINCIPAL LECTURER

(2 posts)
Applicants are invited from appropriately qualified and experienced engineers to strengthen the School's teaching and research activities in Communication Systems, Computing and Electronic Engineering.

School of Creative Arts and Design PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

To be responsible for the current CDT courses at undergraduate, post-graduate and postgraduate levels; for formulating and implementing policy relating to the development of these courses in collaboration with other Schools of the Polytechnic; for the innovation of new courses for students with a view to developing their skills in Design/Technology education and experience.

LECTURER II IN PRINTMAKING (BA (Hons) Fine Art/BA (Hons) Graphic Design)

A postholder with post-graduate qualifications and experience in degree level teaching is required to teach students of Fine Art and Graphic Design across the media areas of lithography, silkscreen, etching and bookbinding.

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OPPORTUNITIES IN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

The National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux is a federation of over 900 locally based advice agencies throughout the country. Our Central Office in London provides support services for the Bureau. The Central Training Department, of 11 people, provides direct training and co-ordinates the work of the team of 26 Area Training Officers.

We now have two opportunities for enthusiastic training professionals to make a contribution to this very progressive department.

1. TRAINING OFFICER (Field Support)

Ref.: T.1. £10,300
An established trainer in the field of interpersonal management skills, to run a number of regular central courses and to work on developmental projects. In particular a new scheme for classifying community information may have considerable implications for training and involvement with this would form a substantial part of the work load. The postholder will also work on collaborative projects with fellow trainers as well as offering professional support on occasion.

2. TRAINING OFFICER (Learning Resources)

Ref.: T.2 £10,900
An experienced trainer to develop our service of distance learning materials for bureaux. This is a key part of our training provision and the postholder will be responsible for the development of these materials. The postholder will be responsible for the development of these materials. The postholder will be responsible for the development of these materials.

Teachers/Technical Specialists

They're asking for you from Kumasi to Katmandu.
Voluntary Service Overseas requires teachers of EFL/ESP for posts in, among other places, Thailand, Indonesia and Egypt. We're also looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger. And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and experience and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Why not?

VSO also needs...

Business Consultants: Dental & agricultural mechanics; Physiotherapists; Midwives; Nurses; Doctors; Community workers; Town planners; Fishery specialists; Librarians; Small business advisers; Craft specialists; Foresters; Recreational technicians & others.

Teachers (English, Maths, Science & technical subjects); Home Economics; Social & Commercial; Specialist teachers of the handicapped; and many more.

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 10 Bedford Way, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. Tel: 0223 31757. Fax: 0223 31757.

CV/24

ile Inner London Education Authority

Deputy Principal Youth Officer

Salary Range: £17,070-£18,930
Plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

Following the retirement of John Townsend, the Authority wishes to appoint a suitably qualified person with relevant administrative and management experience in the Youth Service at a high level.

The ILEA Youth Service is the largest and most comprehensive in the country with a team of 70 Youth Officers, 600 full time Youth Workers, 70 Heads of Centre, and numerous part-time Youth Workers and Tutors working in a rich variety of settings with and for young people in the age range 5-21.

The person appointed will be directly responsible to the Principal Youth Officer and will have particular responsibilities in the areas of staff management and administration together with the oversight of special projects and developments and all equal opportunity matters.

The Deputy Principal Youth Officer is based at County Hall. Further information may be obtained from Mike Stevens, Principal Youth Officer, on 011 692 0027.

Application Forms together with Job Description may be obtained from the Education Officer (EO-181) Room 365 The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose S.A.E. Closing date for return of applications is 29 April, 1985. Suitable for job share.

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SALARY: £12,550 - £15,790. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 25 April 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G/584.

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For further details and application form send to: The Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Adult Education, Nene College, Mouth Park, Northampton NN2 7AL.

Completed application forms to be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL Education Department Mathematics In-Service / Curriculum Development Organisers

Applications are invited from experienced and well qualified Teachers in the Secondary Sector to fill two posts as Mathematics In-Service / Curriculum Development Organisers. The appointments which will be for three years from September, 1985, are being established through funding from D.C.C. Education Support Grants. The Organisers will be appointed to Durham Scale 21 or 22 in accordance with their qualifications, experience and present salary. The Authority guarantees a permanent post on the secondary in one of its establishments at the end of the three year period.

Further details and application form are obtainable from the Director of Education, Durham County Council, Education Department, County Hall, Durham, DH1 1TA, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Closing date for receipt of applications: 19th April, 1985.

University of Southampton

Department of Archaeology

Applications are invited for a New Blood post in the Archaeology Department. Candidates should have a broad knowledge of British archaeology and a strong research interest. It is expected that the postholder will be involved in a wide range of research projects.

Salary scale: £7,500 - £9,070 to £12,500 (plus £1,000 London weighting). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr A.A. Theobald, Director of the Department, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH, or to whom applications (with curriculum vitae) should be sent not later than May 10th, 1985, quoting Ref 2142.

The Western High School Mathematics Teacher

Applications are invited for a New Blood post in the Mathematics Department. Candidates should have a broad knowledge of British mathematics and a strong research interest. It is expected that the postholder will be involved in a wide range of research projects.

Salary scale: £7,500 - £9,070 to £12,500 (plus £1,000 London weighting). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr A.A. Theobald, Director of the Department, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO9 5NH, or to whom applications (with curriculum vitae) should be sent not later than May 10th, 198

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Further particulars and applications may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Room 7422, New Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08542. The Recruitment Office, Room 7422, New Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08542.

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DIARY

SO how cost-conscious are the tollers in the Department of the Environment as they lobby their people at the GLC and metropolitan counties? Mr. Tony Banks MP has set out to discover just this with a series of questions aimed at the very heart of operations.

Here are some answers: The six ministers will get through £2,003 of booze from their private drinks cabinet this year (£1,511 in 1979-80); even the permanent secretaries will get through nearly four times as much as two years ago. Furniture for ministers' offices cost £14,004 last year (£2,576 in 1979-80). Ministerial cars cost £184,450 last year (£92,040 in 1979-80). Official hospitality for the whole department other than tea and coffee will cost £108,600 this year against £83,000 in 1979-80. Sadly, the tireless Mr. Banks has been thwarted in his pursuit of the damning figures for lavatory paper, disposable cups and teabags.

ALL PRISONS have been issued with a circular concerning the procedures for recording the nationalities of prisoners, together with the codes to be used for each country. One entry, significantly or not, reads "Malvinas"; FK. And that, as they say, is official.

Sir William Wood's new job as Mr. Maxwell's personal ombudsman could take him into areas undreamed of during his long and dutiful years in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Suppose, for the sake of argument, he were asked to adjudicate on Sunday's report in the *People* concerning the sexual prowess of Mr. Andrew Ridgeley? Whom? Mr. Ridgeley, according to the paper, went to bed with one Miss Lynn Brown, a sociology student, who later voted him "top of the pops" as a lover and was quoted as referring to him as a "washout... he couldn't even raise a smile." Sir William would naturally have to consider the conflicting evidence of the *News of the World*, in which Miss Brown vows that Ridgeley "kissed up to me for a while and then for style." It was no last, she said, for Mr. Ridgeley to describe himself "a great lover" on the air of their six hours' session.

One on, Andrew! Sir William is there to make the public gets "a real deal." You'll find the rest in Sunday's *People*.

TERDAY'S London did its annual 'drip of April Fools', fully including the 'dian's' bingo-style 'net Club with its 'reductions on restaurant meals. Fully, since by unhappy 'dence the Standard the same day to 'duce its own bingo-style Standard scheme to 'ductions on restaurant But the Standard joking.

K OUT Morning d - Remember no! Yes, the tee-alone should be to get the Federation servative Students dis- by Mr John (Selwyn) r. Or try the War-ire FCS song book to Green Bottles! "450 sailors sailing on the and if one of them torpedoes the General o/There'll be no allots sailing on the s they'll all be f...

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DAVID HIRST reports from Sidon on the turmoil which follows Israel's pull-out from southern Lebanon

The blood-stained legacy of an invasion

BEFORE the Israelis left Sidon - the first stage of their final pull-out from Lebanon - they were forecasting that the blood would flow when they did. The Lebanese army, moving into the vacuum that they had left behind, would be too weak, they said, to prevent the emergence of yet another zone of inter-communal conflict.

For a while it seemed that the people of Sidon were going to prove the Israelis wrong. Throughout its history, the politicians insisted, this predominantly Sunni Moslem city had been spared sectarian strife and there would be none now.

The city elders negotiated an understanding among the main military forces in the area: the Lebanese army, symbol of sovereignty, restored, the coalition of local Moslem militias, the Palestinians of Ainal Hittweh refugee camps, the largest in Lebanon, and the Phalangist Lebanese forces, who, in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion, had established a presence in the city where they never had one before.

The main danger was that the Lebanese forces, responsible for many excesses under the Israeli occupation,

would come to blows with the Moslems and Palestinians who had scores to settle.

The understanding lasted until March 18, when the situation began to deteriorate amid fears that it was leading inevitably to another Lebanese calamity: another bloodbath and mass exodus, comparable to that which followed Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains in September 1983.

Then, the Druze went to war against the Lebanese militia who had entered the area in the wake of Israeli tanks. The Druze defeated them in a swift brutal campaign, marred by the massacre of hundreds of innocent civilians on both sides. Most of the Christians were driven out of their ancestral homes, leaving Walid Jumblat presiding over what amounts to a Druze camp.

If the worst comes to the worst, in and around Sidon, it is once again the Christians there are about 70,000 of them in the area evacuated by the Israelis - who will probably pay the heaviest price in the end.

Ironically, it is clearly the Christians - or rather the Lebanese forces among them - who have done most to provoke the trouble. They

did so, Sidon's Moslems believe, quite deliberately. There had been friction before March 18, but it was kept mostly under control. Suddenly, at noon that day, Lebanese forces went over to the offensive. They began firing on army positions on the outskirts of Sidon and simultaneously stepped up their harassment of Moslems living in the villages under their control.

As a result of rapid organisation, these villages now amount to residential suburbs of the city, some of them more than a mile away from the centre. A substantial proportion of city's wealthier Moslem bourgeois have made their home there. All agreed that the Moslems were taken by surprise for they really never believed that the Lebanese forces would go to such lengths.

"I was down here in the municipality," said Ahmed Kalash, mayor of Sidon, "I couldn't get back home. My wife and daughters stood it for 48 hours and finally had to get out."

Within three days villages were cleansed of Moslems, said to number 50,000 or more. "They looted and robbed, insulted our women," said Dr Nazih Bazzi, deputy for Sidon. What he didn't

say - though other sources insist on it - that some women were raped: passions were already running too high for responsible leaders to inflame them even more.

For Bazzi and the Sunni Moslems of Sidon, are desperately trying to head off counter violence from their own people. That, in their view, is precisely what the Lebanese forces want. If they believe part of a larger design, Israeli inspired, to further that process, already well advanced, of Lebanese disintegration, of the breakdown into a collection of separate geographical entities of all the major religious communities of which it is composed.

Significantly, the trouble began five days after Dr Sami Geagea and the Lebanese forces proclaimed their uprising - in the Maronite Christian heartlands - against President Gemayel and the old guard Phalangist party, dealing a heavy blow to the Syrian-sponsored process of national entente and political reforms which they had been trying, however reluctantly, to promote.

It closed the day after a local commando of the Lebanese forces came out in Geagea's favour. According to the Sidonese, most of the

Lebanese forces do not even come from the area, and they do nothing without the approval of the Israelis.

They believe that no local Christian in his senses would do what the Lebanese forces have done: because once the Israelis withdraw, the balance of power would turn drastically against them. They are surrounded by unfriendly or frankly hostile Druze, Sunnis and Shites, and Palestinians. "They are fighting because they know they are protected said Dr Geagea. "But when they are no longer, Israel will say: 'Come to the south, to our border strips.'"

He and others believe that the Israelis are bent on engineering a wholesale population transfer to consolidate their "security belt" where, so far as possible, Shites would be pushed north to make way for refugee Christians who have nowhere else to go. Frightened Christians are already leaving the Sidon area, and according to one report, some of them have been settled in the village of Khiam, right on the frontier.

The Sunni Muslim leaders cannot hold back their militia for ever. These already swarmed around the city, much

more in evidence than the army, now the Palestinian guerrillas are threatening to join the fray. Indeed, in Bazzi's view that is precisely what the Lebanese forces are trying to achieve and why on Friday and Saturday, they or the Israelis in the hills behind, began a merciless artillery bombardment of the camp in which scores of children were killed and wounded.

The Sidon fighting is now emerging as the most pressing of Lebanon's multiple crises and as yet another challenge to Gemayel's regime. The country's Muslim leaders, joined the Sidonese in urging him to enable the army, hopelessly ill-equipped to take control of the situation, Gemayel is reported to have assured them that new hardware would be sent to Sidon.

He is well aware of the stakes. His own loyalist party has also warned of the calamity facing the Christians of the area and has all but accused the Christian rebels of responsibility for it, for involving sectarian strife in the entire south.

But the Lebanese army has been badly discredited, and even if it gets the equipment and needs which the Sidonese doubt - it may already be too late.

RICHARD BOSTON deplures British Telecom's plan to vandalise part of our national heritage

A yellow ribbon round the old phone box



Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's 'Jubilee' kiosk of 1936

COUNT your blessings. At least you're not a telephone kiosk. Glasgow's 818 kiosks were vandalised almost 14,000 times last year, which was 28 per cent up on the previous year, cost £241,000 in repairs and an estimated £720,000 in lost revenue.

Even scotch Turnbridge Wells had 10,000 reported incidents of vandalism in the year. In Liverpool, 300 of the 2,186 kiosks are out of order on a given day, and each is assaulted about 16 times a year. You'd do better to be a telephone kiosk in London, in which case you would be vandalised only six times a year.

British Telecom says that in the centre of Reading the same kiosk may be attacked as many as three times a day during school holidays. The implications of this piece of information are of sociological interest, as was pointed out to me by a telephone kiosk vandal I was talking to the other day.

School truancy rates are so high that you would assume that delinquency would be consistent throughout the year. But not so. If there's an increase during school holidays, then the scolding finger must be pointed at the non-truancy goody-goodies and swots who hit the streets at the end of term.

When the telephone system started in the 1970s the Post Office was not enthusiastic. They thought it would be too expensive ever to catch on, and that anyway if you had an urgent message to communicate then your servant could always carry it for you. Nevertheless, the system proved popular enough for the first public "telephone stations" to be introduced in 1984.

With some of the early phone boxes you had to put a penny in the slot to open the door, as with a public lavatory. Others had attendants who took your money and performed the complicated business of putting a call through the operator for you.

With an eye to what would now be called "environmental impact," some boxes in rural areas had thatched roofs, and were made of logs in the manner of an Edwardian gazebo. They were very spacious too, with a table and chairs. These were removed by a policeman who discovered four men inside one, having a smoke and playing cards, on a Sunday.

A pioneer attacker of telephone kiosks was Samuel Warkis, who in December

1907 caused damage to the tune of 19 shillings when the operator had refused to believe his story of a broken pipe in his house, and would not connect him. The magistrate sympathised, saying that "these telephones frequently are very troublesome and annoying, but this didn't justify breaking the law."

Warkis was fined one shilling, with two guineas costs. In 1924, architects were invited to submit designs for a standard kiosk. The competition was won by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the Anglican Liverpool Cathedral, Battersea Power Station, Waterloo Bridge and the Cambridge University Library. The design of what is called Kiosk No. 2 was released in the Jubilee Kiosk (No. 8) in 1936. It is the cast-iron, press button job with which we are all so familiar, but won't be much longer if British Telecom has its wicked way.

Vandals break the doors, the windows and the cash boxes, write obscenities, tear up the telephone directories, and pee on the floor. So British Telecom wants to replace Gilbert Scott's fine kiosk with one which has no windows or doors, or telephone directories, or cash boxes (money being replaced by things like phone-cards), which means all the vandal's work has been done in advance - except peeing on the floor.

British Telecom has other bright ideas. Since everyone knows that telephone kiosks are red, they're going to paint them yellow. Since for years everyone has called them telephone kiosks, boxes or booths, British Telecom has decided to call them "payphones." I don't think I like British Telecom very much.

British Telecom typography is particularly offensive, as is their language. Mr. J. L. Vallance, managing director Local Communications Service, announced recently that "The new British Telecom will take a radical approach to the problems inherent in today's outdated payphone service."

How pompous can you get? Extremely, as is shown by Mr. Nick Kane, director of marketing Local Communications Service, whose contribution to English literature goes as follows: "A range of complementary designs has been developed to provide good payphone facilities in every conceivable environment."

What Mr. Vallance means by a radical approach is precisely that. They're going to pull Scott's kiosks out by the roots, for vandalising even the boldest vandal hasn't attempted since they weigh three-quarters of a ton and are set in concrete. The hideous yellow things that will replace them will be made not of cast-iron but stainless steel and something called anodised aluminium, which sounds horrid. This is all going to cost £85 million.

If Mr. Kane's ideas are being sold off at prices from £150 to £1,000 depending on their condition, and there is a tremendous demand from all over the world, in spite of the very high transport costs for such a heavy object without wheels.

I thought it would be great fun to have one. Apart from owning an original Gilbert Scott, you could make it into a shrine or you could take advantage of the greenhouse effect and grow tomatoes in it. You could make it into a larder. Or you could put a telephone in it, all it with cigarette smoke, maul the windows, write obscenities on the walls and pee on the floor.

Or you could raise your voice and try to persuade British Telecom to change its yellow. Since they leave Scott's kiosks where they are, this is the policy of the Thirties Society, which has written a letter to every local authority in the country asking them to list kiosks (especially the rare No. 2) for preservation.

This tactic may be working. I have tried phoning a number of local area offices (would you believe that there's someone called Kiosk Sales Duty Officer?) and it turns out that there are very few for sale and that the waiting lists are long. This is strange, as there are about 60,000 of the traditional red kiosks in the country. Since the conversion plan is intended to be spread over ten years, you would expect roughly 6,000 a year to be up for sale, but my inquiries suggest a number which is nowhere near that.

Can it be that British Telecom is having second thoughts? They are intensely image-conscious, and they've come in for strong criticism on this issue. There is no reason why the objections of the public in general and British Telecom shareholders in particular should not force it to drive the red kiosks where they are. After all, we're no longer in 1984.

The transport workers have a different set of problems to face in October. KEITH HARPER reports

How the union could court trouble again

THE Transport and General Workers' Union current worries over ballot-rigging do not stop there. Further inquiries - including another in Bristol and in other parts of the country are planned - and the leadership is expected to consider what steps to put right any wrongs after Easter. That could be the end of the story, except that having climbed one hurdle, the TGWU leadership could find itself facing another in the way it conducts its executive elections.

The TGWU, among the larger unions, is not the only organisation which will have to deal with the problem. But its very size and importance means that considerable attention will be focused on it later this year when it proceeds with the elections. From October 1, in common with other unions, it will have to conduct elections in accordance with new guidelines set out in the Government's Trade Union Act. If it does not comply with the legislation, it could land itself in trouble with the courts.

Although it is the largest union in the country with just under 1.5 million members, the TGWU is not the most militant organisation in the labour movement. Two important ballot events dominate the union. Its general secretary is elected by ballot and every two years the 39 members of the TGWU executive are elected by a ballot at the workplace. Traditionally the ballot takes place after October, and Mr. Moss Evans, the TGWU's general secretary, has acted to ensure that the union does not fall foul of the new legislation.

Or has he? So concerned was he to emphasise the workplace democracy of the TGWU that he personally assured Mr. Tom King, the Employment Secretary, that if the union was allowed to continue in its own way, the Government need have no fears.

Mr. King accepted the assurances. The balloting arrangements set out in the legislation go some way towards meeting the points raised by Mr. Evans. The legislation allows that in certain

circumstances a union may, in place of a postal ballot, arrange for ballot papers to be distributed to union members at their workplace, and the returned to the union by post. Every elector, moreover, must either be supplied with a ballot paper, or have one made available to him during his working hours.

These precautions could cover the election of the 25 executive members who are returned by the TGWU's 11 regions. But the same cannot be said for the remaining 14 who all represent the TGWU's trade groups and who are all indirectly elected at delegate conferences of the relevant groups.

The legislation specifically appears to rule this out. In a guide to the act, the Department of Employment says: "Every voting member of the executive must be elected directly by the union's members - this means that no executive member can be elected by, for example, conference delegates or regional committee members only."

Mr. Evans has made it clear, however, that the

union is not worried about the strictures which could place on it, although other colleagues are not so sanguine. According to Mr. Evans, the TGWU has taken steps to deal with the situation, but he does not want to disclose what they are. Short of overhauling the system under which the union's delegates from the docks, the public services, chemical, building and other groups elect their representative, there seems little that the TGWU can do to avoid possible conflict with the law.

But that is not all: the attention which has suddenly been focused on the union has also led to the allegations of ballot-rigging in the general secretary's election, will make the more keenly contested than before. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Left maintains a dominance on the TGWU. It has increased since the days when Mr. Jack Jones and Mr. Frank Cousins were the general secretaries and it has meant that under Mr. Evans, the power has shifted dramatically away from the general

secretary to lay members of the executive.

The Left has assumed supremacy in the union because it has been more active and has used the TGWU's rules more effectively to promote its supporters. But the signs of a reaction against the current power block are beginning to be heard. They have come to the public's attention in the rumour over the general secretary's election, and they could produce a bitter display of political infighting in the executive elections later this year.

On this occasion, moreover, any dissatisfied members will be able to take their complaint first to the certification officer and then to the courts. The only stipulation under the legislation is that they must be a member at the time of the election. The courts can order the union to hold a fresh election, or take some other steps to put its failure right. Normally, if the court issues a declaration, it will also make an order requiring the union to take appropriate action.

Similar expressions of dis-

may at the way the union conducted its affairs, were heard from some quarters at the time when the TGWU opted for Mr. Tony Benn as deputy leader of the Labour Party when a grassroots poll among its membership indicated a slight preference for Mr. Denis Healey. But nothing was done to change the decision. This time the cry is more audible.

It is augmented, moreover, by complaints from inside the union that the TGWU has lost much of its influence within the Labour movement by political infighting which is draining its resources.

When Mr. Evans hands over to his successor after this year's biannual conference at Bournemouth in June, he wants to leave behind him a clear bill of health. That looks impossible with the introduction of the law into the union's elections and the development of a dogfight over who wields political control. The only saviour will be the TGWU, and it is already happening.

● More is ill.

JONATHAN STEELE on the chances of a dialogue in El Salvador

War of words

THE chances of renewing the dialogue between El Salvador's guerrillas and the government will be a good deal brighter if President Duarte's Christian Democrats have really won the legislative elections.

But it is still unclear if the talk will become genuine negotiations. Ruben Zamora, who led the guerrilla side at the last round of talks in November, said that a victory by Duarte would be likely to lead to an early guerrilla invitation for a third round of talks. "After November we made three proposals for a new round," he told me in an interview in Turin, where he was attending a conference on liberation movements and European peace groups. "But the government did not accept."

He accused Duarte of giving way under pressure from the United States.

Mr. Zamora, himself a former Christian Democrat who once served in the government, said he and the other politicians in the reformist junta which overthrew the military regime in 1979 "made the same fundamental mistake at that time by retreating in the face of new right-wing pressure. Once you do that, they want more and more."

The priority now, as he sees it, is for a national forum to be created with President Duarte's acceptance. This would bring together not just the centre-left and radical left which went over to armed struggle in 1979, but small businessmen, trade unions, peasants unions, and these elements of the private enterprise community who are prepared for real reforms. The forum would allow every group to propose the changes it would like to see in El Salvador.

The guerrillas have put forward a three-stage proposal for peace. The first calls for an agreement on humanising the war, ending the bombing of rural areas by the government and economic sabotage by the guerrillas. This should lead to a general ceasefire, followed by the setting up of a provisional government which would merge the two contending armies.

The guerrillas have changed their strategy in the countryside as a result of the massive increase in firepower by the government army and the use of troop-carrying helicopters. In the first stage of the war, huge columns of peasants used to travel with the guerrillas. Later the civilians remained settled in the zones controlled by the guerrillas to provide an economic base for the rebels. Now with the army's increased bombing and the threat to drive people out of the countryside, the guerrillas are encouraging peasants to become "legal" that is, to get government identity cards.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas are re-activating their support groups in the cities to take advantage of the extra political space afforded by President Duarte's advent. The war is about politics and power and put on non-violent pressure for reform. Mr. Zamora says this may give the government the impression that it is recovering territory, but this is not the same as winning the war.

"Of course, the supply of new American weaponry changes things," Mr. Zamora said. "The issue of dispersal versus concentration varies during a war, but it doesn't change the course of the war. It's the old Vietnam mistake if the Americans think that an increase in technology can achieve victory. The war is about politics and that hasn't changed."

"The army would like us to be concentrated so they can hit us. They would like to drive us into the hills, but now they say we are coming back into the towns. It's the opposite of what they wanted."

Mr. Zamora believes the Reagan administration is still trying to win a military victory. "The Americans military advisers in El Salvador are against a dialogue between the government and us, and the State Department sees it only as a tactical method to legitimise Duarte internationally."

He points out that the main businessmen's organisation, ANEP, withdrew its tentative support for the dialogue even before the second round last November.

The question now is whether President Duarte will feel able and willing to continue with it in spite of US suspicions and opposition from ANEP and the extreme right wing party, ARENAL, led by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson. At the opening of the dialogue, Duarte insisted that the guerrillas lay down their arms and take part in elections before any other reforms can be made.

Sunday's elections may convince him that he can go on with this hard line. He has always had what his critics call a "messianic" touch, the feeling that only he knows what is best for the country. A victory in the assembly elections could lead him to think that he can outface the guerrillas. They in turn hope that he will accept that compromise with the Left is vital, and that the far Right has had its way already for too long.

IT IS COMMON to hear white women speak of the global sisterhood of the oppressed: the universality of male dominance being a bonding link between the women of the world, regardless of their race, and if we could but overcome the physical and cultural distances between us a united force would be formed. So do we in Britain, where the distance between black and white is much reduced, see something of that unity of purpose?

No. White women, when they consider the plight of their beleaguered sisters across the oceans, so often forget, ignore or totally misconstrue the state of black women in Britain. They draw us in pity, suffocate us with patronage or inflame us with their ignorance. This is the result of an almost unavoidable lack of comprehension.

As one black student put it: "They cannot understand. They cannot have our experiences." White women know no more of what it is like to be black and female than black men. Though they may overflow with sympathy, awareness, empathy and the like, this does not constitute knowledge, and sympathy without comprehension turns ignorance into hypocrisy.

Much mainstream white feminism is guilty of racism by exclusion, its aim is the emancipation of women but its one means is the eradication of sexism so relegating the oppression of black women to the status of "somebody else's problem". When sexism is no more, women will not be liberated because black women will still be oppressed.

Mainstream feminism accepts the priorities of the

Though black women are united in their desire to fight oppression, they are not prepared to be eternal martyrs in the cause of global sisterhood—their first priority is racism. Chinyelu Onwurah reports

The double struggle

Black women: suffocated by patronage—picture by Roshini Kempadoo

white middle classes to the detriment of black women who are oppressed by both racism and sexism. Black women have a double struggle, they know they cannot win it on their own but are reluctant to trust their needs to white female or black male priorities.

Indeed, to many black women it seems as if they are being asked to give priority to their own oppression, to fight it piecemeal instead of struggling against the whole, to compromise long term objectives for short term gain. To some this presents no conflict, to others it is out of the question. A major fallacy in white thinking is to expect black women to speak with one voice as a uniform oppressed mass. They pick on one black woman, say "OK, so what's it like to be black?" and expect the definitive answer, as racism allows no individuality with inferior races. But, though black

women are united in their desire to fight oppression, the priorities, the tactics and the strategy all vary. Black women have differing experiences of oppression, they become aware of racism and sexism at different times and in different ways.

During childhood, racism might not be so noticeable if there are enough of you around. "Growing up in a black community, sexism is what you come across first," said Alison Licorish from London. "Our school was half black, half white, so there were always enough black kids to look after each other, and when you're a child you don't realise what's happening on TV to yourself. When you leave home, or try and get a job, then it hits you."

But if you're in a minority from the word go, it hits you earlier and your sex can help strengthen the blow. "There were only a few black kids at our school," said Christeana

Williams, a fashion designer from Reading, "so we got a lot of abuse." I remember being called a "wog" for the first time when I was really young, it hurt, but because I was a girl it hurt more, I couldn't fight back, I had no defences."

For black women who grow up to live and work in the liberal, middle class world where racism has been brushed under the carpet, or abolished by order of committee, sexism can be a greater part of their daily lives, as Angie Ngidi, a film student from St Martins College, London, explained: "Men will still make sexist remarks in the street or under the table. They won't say a few will shout 'nigger' though they might mutter it under their breath. If you walk any lonely street after dark when you're a woman, the fear of what your race doesn't matter, unless, of course, it's in the East End..."



"I think if black women had to choose, we'd all choose to end racism before sexism but it would be more for black men than for us because black men are just as sexist as white men. Black women have to look out for themselves."

Cheryl Turner, a receptionist from Hammersmith, is less prepared openly to criticise black men: "They get enough stick from white people without us joining in. Though I agree with a lot of what white women say about sexism and women's rights etc — I don't see why women should always do the washing up — when you get down to it, we're fighting white people for our rights."

And indeed, at times it does seem slightly absurd to be fighting for the right not to do the washing up when there are people out there who want to kill you. Of course I realise that feminism is about much wider issues than

domestic chores, but in Britain at least, sexism threatens our level of existence, racism attacks our right to exist.

It is therefore not surprising that many black women consider racism the greater evil. Shirley Skerritt is a black woman activist, and editor of a black newspaper, *Staunch*. She is very certain of her own priorities. "In the west the relationship between black men and women is distorted because of white oppression, but even if it could be proved that black men are sexist, the struggle against racism would take priority."

The white women's movement, most especially the separatist section of it, is in conflict with black women over this. As has been said before, they see their main preoccupation as sexism, and will rarely allow other issues to compete with it. Shirley Skerritt again,

"Because of their history, black women have wider aims than white middle class women. Black women are accustomed to belonging to a broader culture. For this reason, they raise issues which are relevant to all women, but because they're being raised by blacks, white women say 'Oh they're black issues', and put them to one side."

"I personally have never been very involved with the white women's movement. You find yourself at sixes and sevens, you're supposed to be fighting sexism, but all the while you must fight their racism. White women must accept our right to organise autonomously, and that is our interpretation of our experience which is valid."

This is not to imply that black women cannot work productively with white women. Lillian Francis is a black woman community worker, co-opted onto the mainly white GLC Women's Committee. She says she now has no problems in working as part of a multiracial group. "There is a lot of ground which needs to be covered in order to bring black and white together harmoniously, and this includes ensuring tolerance and understanding on both sides."

But for many black women tolerance and understanding are fast-running out in the absence of a relevant response. Black women are not prepared to be eternal martyrs in the cause of global sisterhood, and racism is a white problem because it is a white disease. Black people may suffer the effects, but white people are the carriers of the virus, sympathy and guilt expended by white women as if on a dying relative, is misplaced. They ought to look to themselves.

THE UGLY SISTER

FEMINIST undercover agents have installed a bug in the executive lavatory of a traditional British company to listen in on male chauvinist plotting. Before the listening device was discovered, it had been discovered that the conversation to loyalist decoders working nearby.

"One... to watch... eh? Classic." "Who scored?" "Own goal." "Real cracker though." "Saw her again last night. Might go for her. If the price is right." "Which one's that? The sporty job?" "Small, but very fast — goes like a bomb. Light on her feet, but could be a bit flashy. Good for the old image, though." "How much?" "£3,000 snappers."

"Well, what the hell? I'd say think there'll be a war." "Dollars got a lot to do with it." "Quick! see the economy can recover if they go on the way they are."

"Come on, let's go across the road, I'll get 'em." "No, no. What's yours?" "£1."

The feminist decoders provided the following interpretation of the enemies' intention as a basis for counteraction: "First man, hereinafter called X, draws attention to an unidentified woman in lascivious terms, and indicates she is built on the proportions preferred as 'classy' by 78.4 per cent of the male population — viz. 37.24.36."

The second man, hereinafter Y, asks whether X or a third party unknown achieved sexual intercourse with the woman. X admits to masturbating instead.

Y sympathises that planned sexual assault on the woman did not take place, but comments on the quality of his pick up so far.

X refers to another unidentified woman (note how both X and Y fail to define the woman in terms of personhood) whom X met the previous night. Y indicates he intends to sexually abuse her, if it does not cost him too much.

Y asks whether the woman, referred to could be another woman he recognises, who is a woman with outdoor interests.

X describes the woman as having underdeveloped tits, being sexually greedy, but willing to stimulate an unventive lover for her own ends. She is not talkative. He expresses doubts as to whether she is too attractive to allow him to abuse her sexually, though his boss would be impressed if he could achieve this.

Y asks how much sexual abuse he would wish to subject her to.

X quotes 8,000 physical attacks or perverted assaults (though a minority report supports the view that X would force her into providing him with 8,000 corporal stimulations).

Y thinks this would hurt. X disclaims responsibility. He refers to the likelihood of renewed hostilities between the sexes.

Y believes that if women can be kept in low-paid jobs, men need not fear war.

X says he has no real fear that women will change the present situation.

The Guardian (Jill Firth, Keighley, W. Yorks.).

AROUND With Allis: Peter Allis plays golf with the wives of two famous men.

BEC-2 programme guide (Hilbert Jenkins, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne).

Like a Cunt, you have to satisfy RCE, but you won't have any military commitments while you're a student. After Sandhurst, you'll start off on £3,000 a year (£3,200 for women).

Army recruitment advertisement (Maggie Daykin, London NW1).

With a... A STONE-BUILT College with a stone... Two bedrooms are available... Access to the river is good... Main price range.

Oxford Times property columns (W. and E. Radice, Oxford).

Yesterday we discussed the problems of obesity. Today, Susie Orbach, who made fat a feminist issue, talks to Ann Shearer

Mothers, daughters and the push-pull dynamic



Susie Orbach—picture by Garry Weaser

WHEN Susie Orbach and her friend Louise Eichenbaum sank their 2500 into doing up their basement and sending out cables, they wondered, really, whether women in England would want what they had to offer. Within months, they were flooded with requests for it, and nine years on, the Women's Therapy Centre they started has grown a long way from its basement beginnings.

It offers group and individual therapy to women—and to men, if they are half of a couple. Its short courses help women become more assertive, develop self-help, understand the complexities of abortion and what may drive them to compulsive eating, and a whole lot more besides. Its work has been the basis of a spate of books by its originators which have gone a way to defining a feminist theory of women's psychology, put against the others which are notably not feminist at all and which, to judge by the sales, make a whole lot of sense to very many readers.

Fifi 1—or the original Fat Is A Feminist Issue—has alone sold over half a million copies in the United States and here. What Do Women Want? is doing, says Susie Orbach modestly, rather well. And now there is Understanding Women, the most complete elaboration of the theory yet. "It is a terrible thing to say," she says, "but it is a success story, as that speaks to how dreadful the situation is. But we were right to draw attention to it and to try to influence therapeutic practice."

She moved to the United States from her native England in 1968 and returned with Louise Eichenbaum seven years later, both of them active in the women's movement, both involved in finding the links between the outer fact of women's oppression and their inner psychology, both used to a metropolitan circle in which therapy was not an admission of failure but almost revolutionary, and both looking to find the same sorts of consciousness and preoccupation in London. They didn't.

But what they did find, as those requests for help started flooding in, was a level of anguish among women that united them across the divides of class and occupation and other situation. They met women who had been "psychiatrically abused," and felt that conventional approaches had failed them. They found a need for therapy but critical of current theories and a small group of feminists who wanted to explore their perceptions in more depth. And what all these women confirmed for them was that their own analysis of women's state was a valid one.

For them, then as now, the central relationship in any woman's life, the one that defines all others, is the one she has with her mother. The central issue of that relationship is dependence. Mothers want their daughters to have more than they did. But they know, too, that "success" as women, they are going to have to learn to be nurturers and to put their own needs second, for that is what their mothers taught them.

So daughters grow up in a push-pull dynamic, in which they experience their mothers as unconsciously giving the contradictory injunctions to stay close but not expect too much. And that is the root of their fundamental sense of insecurity and lack of self-esteem, for inside them is a little girl whose need for nurture was never fully met.

"Women look to men to mother them but remain bereft," too much. And that is the root of their fundamental sense of insecurity and lack of self-esteem, for inside them is a little girl whose need for nurture was never fully met.

There has, reckons Susie Orbach, been some shift in consciousness since that basement first opened for business. Women are beginning to feel that they ought to

be allowed into the world, and to live in satisfying relationships. But whether there is yet a fundamental change, in the sense of feeling a deep entitlement, she doubts. "Our generation has been born into a sort of geographical fault. I do pick up a terrible despair among many women who want to be in a heterosexual relationship but find it terribly difficult to achieve — not because they are wanting too much, but because the veil has been torn away. How

Along with it may come the depression which, as all the figures tell us, is particularly the lot of women, and which can be seen as a mourning for that needy little girl inside. There may be difficulties in relationship as women fear a repetition of experience of the ambiguity in any closeness. There may be compulsive eating as a replay of a soothing that doesn't satisfy, or anorexia as an attempt to escape by creating an entirely new person who has neither needs nor appetites.

So the essence of feminist psychotherapy is to make contact with that hungry, demanding little girl inside women, to help them see that their own needs are not the contemptible, the humiliating and shameful things they have learned them to be. It is to offer women what they really want, which is loving nurture by another woman, and so finally lead them to an experience of themselves as lovable, entitled to nurture, and no longer driven by that inner and awful hunger.

Now isn't say some of the therapeutic professionals that Susie Orbach meets, that nice? How fine it is, they say, to meet someone so young, so pretty and so intelligent with such a lot to say, even though she has left out the father and the penis.

She is pretty well used to being patronised by now, she says, even though her eyes still widen at the crassness of people's remarks. In five years' time, who knows, she may have some more to say about the father herself, just as her current work with men may lead her to more than a few insights about men's psychology. But what she knows for now is that it is the relationship with their mothers to which the women works with keep coming back, and that there is a lot more work to be done on that.

There has, reckons Susie Orbach, been some shift in consciousness since that basement first opened for business. Women are beginning to feel that they ought to

do you achieve equal emotional exchange when half the population is raised not to relate properly?"

The hope for the future, she reckons, is to involve both parents equally in child-rearing. That way, those push-pull ties between mothers and their daughters, will be broken, and girls will be able to grow up with a reasonable expectation of nurturing from men. Boys will learn a sense of themselves which does not depend on a defensive difference from their mothers, but rather on a positive identification with a nurturing father.

But the muses on the increasing number of men to be seen with their babies in the public parks, and on how pleased Joe is to see them when he is out with Lukas, and how pleased the mothers with their small children are to see Joe as well, and on how far the three of them the experience has, through the first year of Lukas's life, been such a very fulfilling one. And hopelessly idealistic she believes it isn't. "Given what is happening in the restructuring of employment, shouldn't everyone get that sort of chance?"

Understanding Women by Louise Eichenbaum and Susie Orbach is published by Pelican. The Women's Therapy Centre is at Manor Gardens, London N7 6LA, Tel 01-263 8200.

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Drug tests — low risk, in view of benefits for the future

LETTERS

MAY I be allowed to correct several inaccuracies of fact in the report by Polly Toynbee (March 25) on trials of new drugs in normal volunteers. The writer states that for such work, "There are no fixed guidelines..." In fact, the ABPI published in 1970, "The Report of the Committee to Investigate Medical Experiments on Staff Volunteers — the Stuart-Harris report. Ms Toynbee's report fails to mention that the majority of volunteers in such work are pharmaceutical company employees. The guidelines in this report were later extended to volunteers other than staff and they have been widely adopted by pharmaceutical companies undertaking research of this kind. The suggested contract for

volunteers contains the paragraph (4) "I understand that in the event of my suffering any deterioration in health or wellbeing or any harmful susceptibility or toxicity caused by my participation in the experiment I will receive appropriate compensation without regard to the question of legal liability. Arbitration is allowed for if necessary."

Furthermore, the ABPI circulated to all member companies in November 1984 an update of these guidelines extending their provisions to include reference to independent ethics committees of all proposed studies with new chemicals. It is not the case, as your report states, that drug companies have only "their own ethics committees" which are in no way independent and are paid by the companies.

The tragic death of a volun-

teer featured by your report, followed by an experiment not in a pharmaceutical company laboratory but in a university department where independent ethics committees are the rule, so the relevance of the point being made is, in any case obscure.

Polly Toynbee's report implies that there are no controls governing new drugs until approval is sought to market a medicine for its general use in patients. This is not so for the important long phase of testing new medicines in patients (as opposed to tests in normal volunteers) cannot begin until submission of information is made to the licensing authority and appropriate clearance obtained (clinical trial certificate or exemption).

Your report further implies that the increase of experiments in normal volunteers in this country is due to the absence of controls here and their presence abroad. This is most unlikely to be the reason since the number of studies in patients in the UK (which are controlled) and the number of novel chemicals invented and tested here

have both doubled in the past few years.

These are all indications of flourishing research to find new medicines in this country, and it is not discouraged by inaccurate and alarmist reports. Inevitably, some risk attaches to such endeavours, but it is evident that this is of an extremely low order, especially in view of the tremendous benefits given, and offered for the future, by medicines. — Yours faithfully, E. S. Sall, Director, Medical & Scientific Affairs, The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, 12 Whitehall, London SW1.

I FEEL I must point out to Polly Toynbee that Philip Jones may have had "only one nurse in attendance" but he will have had one nurse with him constantly for 24 hours a day as is the norm for an ICU whether the patient is in isolation or not. On general wards — including acute medical and surgical wards — a ratio of three or even two nurses to 30 patients is often the case: obviously patient needs and nursing requirements are different in the two areas, but "only one nurse" will be able to give infinitely better nursing care when the only has one patient, than when she has 10 or 15 to look after. Chris Harris, Ossett Heath, Essex.

Don't get excited — it's only the old type in disguise...



The 'new man' phenomenon

I WAS very interested to read Carol Lee's article on the 'new man' (March 28), one of several on the subject I've seen recently. I don't think the 'new man' exists. Like those chat show 'celebrities' who are celebrated only for appearing on chat shows, I think he exists only in certain newspapers and magazines. Having said that, I think he's an interesting phenomenon. My belief is that the 'new man' has very little to do with the supposedly changing nature of men but a great deal to do with the changing

needs and expectations of a section of women. Those women, perhaps, who a few years ago might have written off men altogether as incapable of sensitive, mature relationships but who now want, need, or at least believe it possible, that such a 'new' open and caring man can exist.

It seems to me significant that all the articles on this subject I've read have been in women's magazines or the women's pages of newspapers. I've not heard one male discussing the 'new man' phenomenon!

I don't want to enter the debate as to whether men are really changing. But I would make the point that it's

become as meaningless to talk generally about 'men' in this apolitical way at least — as it is to talk generally of the 'working class' as a monolithic group, when it's composed of different interest groups, black and white, employed and unemployed, the young and the old, those in the inner cities and those in the new towns, etc and, perhaps most important — men and women!

Likewise, it seems to me true that there are some men who have learned from the women's movement and gained in self-awareness. But there are others, probably many more, whose deep fear of women, now contested and exposed by women themselves, takes on ever uglier and more dangerous forms. Witness the ever more cynical sexism of the tabloids, the ever-increasing violence against women in the streets. Geoff Parker, London SE1.

What about the antelope?

AS a lifelong student of pseudology, I appreciate Angela Spurling's comments on antelopes in her letter (March 28). How the antelope feels about his flayed hide as a "powerful artistic image" is quite another matter. — Yours faithfully, Kathy Arnold, London NW5.

Naked ape

Rape verdict

A WOMAN who claimed she was raped by two policemen in a cell was found guilty yesterday of wasting police time. Page 2.

The Guardian (Jill Firth, Keighley, W. Yorks.).

AROUND With Allis: Peter Allis plays golf with the wives of two famous men.

BEC-2 programme guide (Hilbert Jenkins, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne).

Like a Cunt, you have to satisfy RCE, but you won't have any military commitments while you're a student. After Sandhurst, you'll start off on £3,000 a year (£3,200 for women).

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Oxford Times property columns (W. and E. Radice, Oxford).

سكنا من الالهي

Seeds of long-range thinking sealed in a tropical foundation



ALTERNATIVES

Harford Thomas

TO MAKE a point, bury it for 100 years — by no means a silly idea. It was done at Kew Gardens ten days ago when a "time capsule" was sealed into the foundations of the new tropical conservatory. The capsule contains nine varieties of seeds and five books, to be dug up again in 2085.

Just a publisher's publicity gimmick, some will say, and promotion for Kew Gardens, and to help along the World Wildlife Plants Campaign. Well, yes, but there is a lot more to it.

For one thing, it is a rare instance of genuinely long-range thinking. In 1985, there is a real and growing risk that the global stock of plant life will suffer serious irreversible and possibly disastrous damage in the next 100 years. Governments rarely are persuaded to think beyond the next election or the next five-year plan.

So the seeds chosen are strains of rice, legumes, and wildflowers of special genetic interest, some of which are already threatened. They could be of real value to our great-grandchildren.

The books have been chosen to show how much we

know in 1985 of the way the world is going. They will provide for our descendants a remarkably comprehensive view of the balance of folly and wisdom in the late 20th century. A hundred years on with hindsight they will be able to assess our foresight.

The chosen books are, as yet, little known, or little read. There is the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Strategy report, and the UK follow-up called The Conservation and Development Programme for the United Kingdom. The IUCN's Plant Red Data Book itemises threatened species. Then there are two recent UK publications directed to the general reader: Green Inheritance, by Anthony Huxley, and The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management, edited by Norman Myers.

These books have several things in common. They are examples of publishing with a purpose over and above making money out of it. They are crusading books which sound the alarm, they assemble the data to justify the call to action. They call for a shift in attitudes which would re-direct most political priorities.

The two general reader books are of exceptional quality and authority. Anthony Huxley is in the Huxley family line, a notable botanist, and involved in the World Wildlife Fund's international plants conservation campaign. Norman Myers is well-known for a series of books on tropical forests and threatened species, and is a frequent contributor in the Guardian.

Some of the reviews these two books have received so far have been, one might say without exaggeration, ecstatic. John Carey, writing about Green Inheritance in the Sunday Times, lists some of Huxley's shattering facts about loss of plant species

(in earlier times perhaps one in a thousand years, in 1980 at least one a day).

By 1990 it could be one an hour. He winds up with these words: "If this were a rational world, it would certainly be a bestseller — though, of course, if this were a rational world the tragedy it chronicles would never have happened."

The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management has been reviewed in the March 21 New Scientist by Eric Ashby. Lord Ashby is about as eminent an elder statesman in the environmental sciences as you can find. He starts off with his conclusions:

"Read this book. Don't just read it: buy it. It costs no more than a bottle of whisky or a couple of bottles of sherry, or two seats in a theatre. If you have teenagers or students in the house, get them to look at the illustrations. If you are a teacher, present a copy to the school library. If you dabble in politics, ask your MP or congressman to read the book. If you lend your copy, make sure you get it back."

With all of which I agree. Now let me try to explain not only what this book is about but how it has been put together, and why it is called what it is.

The title is unhelpful in one sense and precise in another. Gaia is the earth goddess who sprang from Chaos and caused multiple mayhem in her time. Lately she has been adopted as the patron saint of the environmental movement, though not every general reader knows that.

She gets into the title of this book partly because it is the creation of Gaia Books, a small firm set up three years ago to specialise in the environmental field. Gaia Books was given this name by its founder Joss Pearson be-

cause she had been greatly influenced by a book called Gaia, a New Look at Life on Earth, by Professor James Lovelock, a medical scientist and FRS.

The central idea of this Atlas of Planet Management is to diagnose the present state of the planet and to prescribe how it should be managed so that the self-sustained balance of life systems can be maintained.

That, in effect, means taking everything into the argument. It is an attempt, within the covers of one book, to see the planet whole. You break down the barriers between academic disciplines, applying a new, holistic perspective which sees each sector of human activity and each sector of the natural environment interacting with the rest.

The permutations would seem to be limitless. To attempt such a book called for a pioneering new approach. It could not be a one-author job, nor a variation on the encyclopaedia method which separates out component parts each into its own slot.

It has to be an experiment in collective authorship. Sixty contributors collaborated with Norman Myers as general editor writing the larger part of the text, and bringing together information and ideas from more than 60 organisations. The design team created graphic maps and illustrations to support the text and the statistical summaries for each of 250 pages. The impact of this linkage of text and graphics is terrific. Lord Ashby found it stunning.

The text, which runs alongside the atlas graphics, is split into seven sections, covering land, ocean, elements, evolution, humankind, civilisation and management. It is an assembling of the argument and evidence for a new planetary ethic.

I imagine that for most readers some of it will be familiar, but its impact derives from a consistent view of the whole world predicament, and for that reason it is as startling as even for those to whom it is not all new.

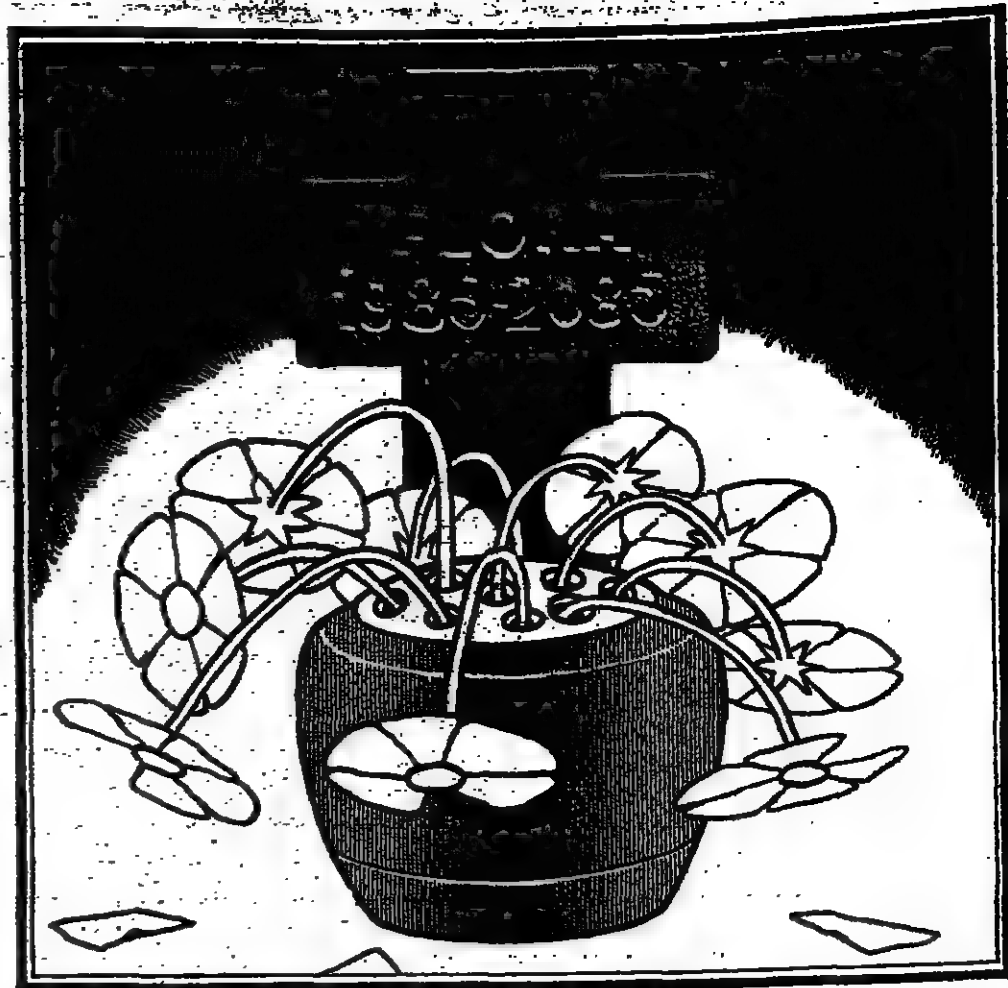
I have gone into the method of presentation at some length because it seems to me that this experiment establishes the potential and perhaps the necessity for multi-author collaboration in writing on planetary conservation and use of resources.

In these books and reports and others like them there is an underlying thought which runs through them all. The disasters, actual and incipient, of the late twentieth century can all be seen as case histories in mismanagement of the planet's limited resources.

But there is an untapped potential in wise resource management to meet all human needs, providing the ecological limits to sustainable economic growth are recognised. Beyond these limits the planetary life support system begins to break down in some parts of the world there are warning signs that this is already happening.

If there are still people around in the year 2085 curious enough to dig up the Kew Gardens time capsule, it will be because the new understanding of the human habitat has prevailed and brought the planet under new management.

The Green Inheritance, by Anthony Huxley, Collins-Harvill, £9.95. The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management, edited by Norman Myers, Pan Books, £19.95. The Conservation and Development Programme for the UK, two volumes at £14.95 each, and a short summary and discussion volume at £7.95 are published by Kogan Page.



Drawing by Peter Clarke

A host of golden rules for the country wanderer



CONSUMER COLUMN

Rosemary Collins

NEXT WEEKEND marks the start of the rambling and picnicking season for the majority of urban people who cling to their city homes during the winter months.

This year the Countryside Commission has issued its first definitive guide to consumers' rights on other people's land. Described as an Access Charter, it also contains warnings about the need for good behaviour, especially on farmland.

The National Farmers' Union has given the Charter slightly grudging approval, but reiterates its plea for a rationalisation of the present footpath system. Sir Richard Butler, the NFU president, says that he would like to see a system "which better serves the needs of both work and leisure interests."

The Ramblers' Association remains notably opposed to redesign of the footpath map. The Countryside Commission's Charter makes several worthwhile points. Trespassers, for instance, cannot usually be prosecuted since trespass is almost always a civil, not a criminal offence. They can in most cases only be sued by a landowner, although if a landowner or his tenant asks you to leave his land, you are legally obliged to go, by the shortest practicable route, and as quickly as you can.

Trespassers must not be injured deliberately or threatened. A landowner who waves a firearm at a tres-

passer in a threatening manner is committing a criminal offence.

Walkers who find public footpaths obstructed have every right, the Charter says, to remove enough of the obstruction to enable them to pass. They are also allowed to walk across growing crops if these have been planted across the route of a public path. It is easy to see why farmers dislike people exercising their rights in this way, and why the whole subject of footpaths raises passions in those who ramble and those who own the land they do it.

The way to check whether a footpath has legal existence, the Charter advises, is to look at the local definitive map, which is held by the county council and is drawn to a scale of not less than 1:25,000, or 2½ inches to the mile. The fact that a right of way is shown on a definitive map is conclusive proof of its existence in law, but it is still possible for a right of way to exist, and to have been omitted from the definitive map.

The definitive map can also occasionally be wrong about the status of a path, showing it as a footpath when it has subsequently been proved to be a bridleway, for instance. The NFU points to a case in Bedfordshire where a claim to the existence of a bridleway was resisted by the farmer who owned the land, until the local ramblers' group produced as witness a 90-year-old man who remembered seeing horses going along it when he was a boy, and this was sufficient for it to be redesignated.

The union estimates that it can take a year of negotiation and investigation to get a footpath diverted, and that the cost to the farmer can be as much as £5,000. County councils usually ask the applicant, often the farmer, to pay the £1,000 it costs to advertise planned diversions and inform all interested parties. The rest goes in legal and other professional fees, because proposed diversions are almost always fiercely contested, and often finally rejected.

Big changes in field structure over the past 30 years have caused many of the apparent anomalies in footpath

routes, as old field boundaries have disappeared and trees have been felled.

The Countryside Commission has launched its Access Initiative to comply with its statutory duty under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. The NFU tried unsuccessfully in discussions to persuade the Commission to delegate this duty to local authorities, and is fearful that the publicity accompanying the Charter will bring a bigger than usual flood of urban visitors to their fields this year.

But anyone who reads the Commission's Charter booklet will find that their rights are still strictly limited. The public is not automatically allowed to go on common land, for instance, unless it is owned by the National Trust or a local authority. Other common land is privately owned, with traditional grazing and other rights belonging to it only to certain designated "commoners".

Canal towpaths are often privately owned, with no public right access. So are river banks and national parks, which in spite of their name are usually privately owned, farmed or forested or used in some other way. In general landowners are prevented by law from keeping bulls in fields crossed by rights of way, but the countryside consumer should always be wary, because there are important exceptions. Bulls under 11 months old and bulls not belonging to one of seven recognised dairy breeds can still roam on public footpaths provided that they are accompanied by cows and heifers.

Dog owners need to exercise particular care. The owner of a dog "being at large", which means not under close control, in a field containing sheep, is committing an offence even if the dog does not stray from a public footpath. "Close control" has never been properly defined, but the Countryside Commission advises that its only absolutely safe interpretation is "on a lead".

Out in the Country, available free from the Countryside Commission Publications Despatch Department, 19-23 Albert Road, Manchester M19 2EQ.

BARCLAYS 1984

Record profits in a difficult year.

Extracts from the address by the Chairman, Sir Timothy Bevan, in the Report and Accounts.

1984 was a difficult year for the banking industry and our pre-tax profit of £655m—18 per cent up on 1983—while it was a record, was not as much as we had hoped to achieve.

The good trading results continue to be affected by the provision for bad and doubtful debts. Specific and general provisions at home continue to be high. Sovereign risk figures compare favourably with our main international banking competitors.

Our capital position has improved and the prospective rights issue should provide a further £507m.

Help for Industry

1984 saw a rise in the number of business failures despite the fact that it was the fourth year of the economic upturn that began in the Spring of 1981.

The increase in the failure rate is now slowing down; but the loss of jobs caused by the high level of failures, although partially offset by the growing number of new businesses, is a sign that the problems of industry have still to be overcome. Profitability has risen from the low level of recent years, but further progress has to be made if industry is to generate the new products and the sustained surge in investment that are needed to transform the upturn into a full recovery. The rise in employment in the service trades among the self employed is encouraging, but unemployment overall has still to fall. The effect of the shake out since 1980, particularly in manufacturing industry, is still being felt, especially in smaller businesses.

We have given exceptional help to keep firms going through the recession, often beyond the traditional limits of prudent banking; inevitably, some of these risks prove bad, but it is right that we should do all we reasonably can to help them

through difficult times and back to health and vigour. This must be good for employment and the economy.

Competition and Service

Competition in the High Street grows fiercer by the year, especially in the struggle for a share of private deposits.

Our chief weapon in the competition battle must be the quality of our service. To this end we have continued to modify our branch network, with more of our offices concentrating their efforts, some on the corporate market and some on the personal customer.

This is a process which will take some years to complete, but in the meantime we are mounting an ambitious programme to improve our service generally, building on the success of our Personal Bankers Scheme and on Saturday morning opening—and I notice our competitors are now following this example which we set some three years ago.

Turning to the reorganisation of your Bank, in 1984 the necessary legislation received Parliamentary approval and the new unified Bank came into operation on the 1st January 1985. It is early days yet, but our short experience is encouraging.

Timothy Bevan

Sir Timothy Bevan, Chairman, Barclays PLC, 1st March 1985.

The Barclays Report and Accounts gives a comprehensive review of the Group's activities in the UK and around the world. To obtain a copy, just send this coupon to the address below:

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ALBRIGHT & WILSON 1984 RESULTS

	1984	1983
Sales	569.4	570.2
Trading profit	41.4	41.3
Capital expenditure	35.0	24.5
Net capital employed (end of year)	267.2	223.9
Return on capital (average)	16.9%	17.9%
Number of employees (end of year)	6,300	6,300

These figures relate to the Group managed by Albright & Wilson, including companies owned directly by Tenneco.

- Following the disposal of three businesses in 1983, sales of continuing operations on a comparable basis increased in 1984 by 12% and profits increased by 14%.
- UK profits were slightly lower mainly because of the higher cost of key raw materials. Exports from the UK were £115 million, a new peak for A&W—38% of sales by UK operations.
- Overseas subsidiaries increased their sales and profits and accounted for 75% of Group profit before interest and tax.
- Tenneco Organics, part of Resins & Organics Division, gained The Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

- Capital expenditure increased in the UK and overseas, with 60% of total expenditure overseas. The main emphasis was on modernising and expanding phosphate and detergent plants in the UK, and sodium chlorate and phosphoric plants in Canada.
- There were significant developments by our associated companies in S.E. Asia. A new factory was opened for sodium tripolyphosphate in Thailand and a phosphoric acid plant was commissioned in the Philippines.
- Rationalisation moves begun in 1983 were completed, with the closure of the Stratford (London) factory and transfer of main production units to Oldbury.

Copies of the Review of the Year may be obtained from Corporate Public Relations Department at the address given below.

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10 30 News: From our own Correspondent.
 10 38 Stations to the Cross. Talk for Holy Week.
 10 45 Daily Service.
 11 0 News: Thirty-Minute Theatre: The Swirl of Dawson Effect. Comedy by Paul Wolfson with Nigel Haves as an unscrupulous wildlife.
 11 33 Wildlife. Nature magazine.
 12 0 News: You and Yours.
 12 27 Brain of Britain 1955.
 1 0 The World at One: News.
 1 35 Party Political Broadcast: Labour.
 1 40 The Archers.
 1 48 News: Woman's Hour: Adopting Andrew - finding a family for 15-year-old.
 3 0 News: Afternoon Play: Home Truths for Tony, by Patrick Decker. First episode. A study of cruelty for good-natured lad.
 4 0 News: Pictures in Time. With film critic David Power. Sale by Story Teller. A Gun for Sale by Graham Greene (2).
 5 0 PM. News Magazine.
 6 0 The Six O'clock news.
 6 30 The Sunday Lunch. With Jim Eldridge. Staffroom serial (5).
 7 0 News: The Archers.
 7 20 Medicines Messenger: Edward Schulte, war-time hero.
 8 0 Medicine Now.
 8 35 The State of the Vatican 5: The Polish Pope.
 9 0 5 o'clock magazine for the blind.
 9 30 Treasure Island. Joseph Home as the Caribbean: Jamaica.
 9 45 Telescope. Arts magazine.
 10 15 The Sunday Lunch. With Jim Eldridge. Staffroom serial (5).
 10 38 The World Tonight.
 11 15 The Financial World Tonight.
 12 30 Today in the News.
 12 50 News: weather; shipping.
 VERF. 1 55-2: pm Listening Corner. 11 Study on 4. 11 20-12 10 am Open University.
 Wales (Glam.) 4 0 am As Radio 2.
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Four Hours. 7 30 Seven Wonders of the

Four Hours. 7' 3"
Modern World.

7 0 L'italians in Algeria
by Rossini, sung in
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riale Ferro.

8 20 On Leisure. Reading
Lead by Norman D

2 40 L'italians in Algeria

10 0 Jazz Today, Pete H

11 0 Northern Sinfonia
ford, Haydn: Symp
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first broadcast per
Easter Orisons.

11 40 Portraits by Virgil
Picasso, Copland a
Paul Jacobs, Benn
(piano duet).

11 57 News.

Radio 4

5 55 Shipping Forecast
6 8 News Briefing.
6 18 Farming Today.
6 25 Prayer for the Day.
6 30 Today, including 7
8 35 Yesterday in
9 0 News, Tuesday Ca
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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LOVELY FACE, HAPPIEST EYES
Happy Birthday, April 2nd 1985
O.K.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SEPTON-PERRY. The son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry of 10, N. Perry, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Perry of 10, N. Perry, will be married on April 2nd 1985 at 10, N. Perry.

DEATHS

MOUT. On March 28, 1985, the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Mout of 10, N. Mout, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Mout of 10, N. Mout, died at 10, N. Mout.

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Down: 1. Modern abbey in Devon (10). 2. Ravel - German river (4). 3. He was hailed on his own (13). 4. Result of the canal (5). 5. Current (4). 6. Blurred (5). 7. Without fear (5). 8. Separately in a list (7). 9. Wood - junk (6). 10. Travellers quarters (5). 11. Savour (5). 12. Physical feature (4).

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QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,674

Across: 1. Hit or attack violently. 2. Modern abbey in Devon. 3. View (5). 4. Pottery (7). 5. Wounded as by a bull. 6. Psychologist (5). 7. Belt (6). 8. Good and writer to the Guardian (5, 8). 9. She married Lyander (6). 10. Theme (5). 11. Rattle (5). 12. Run for pensioners? (7). 13. Necessary (5). 14. Curve in heraldry (4).

Down: 1. Modern abbey in Devon (10). 2. Ravel - German river (4). 3. He was hailed on his own (13). 4. Result of the canal (5). 5. Current (4). 6. Blurred (5). 7. Without fear (5). 8. Separately in a list (7). 9. Wood - junk (6). 10. Travellers quarters (5). 11. Savour (5). 12. Physical feature (4).

DOONESBURY

50. "I've been...". 51. "I've been...". 52. "I've been...". 53. "I've been...". 54. "I've been...". 55. "I've been...". 56. "I've been...". 57. "I've been...". 58. "I've been...". 59. "I've been...". 60. "I've been...". 61. "I've been...". 62. "I've been...". 63. "I've been...". 64. "I've been...". 65. "I've been...". 66. "I've been...". 67. "I've been...". 68. "I've been...". 69. "I've been...". 70. "I've been...". 71. "I've been...". 72. "I've been...". 73. "I've been...". 74. "I've been...". 75. "I've been...". 76. "I've been...". 77. "I

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The Passage, date, in order, time and position, time, position, direction and velocity, in minutes. As intended, direction and velocity, in minutes.

TELETYPE FOR TIMES-PAPER APRIL 2 JO

Alameda: 20: 20:52-21:05 NW 55NM
 21: 21:05-21:18 NW 55NM
 22: 21:18-21:31 NW 55NM
 23: 21:31-21:44 NW 55NM
 24: 21:44-21:57 NW 55NM
 25: 21:57-22:10 NW 55NM
 26: 22:10-22:23 NW 55NM
 27: 22:23-22:36 NW 55NM
 28: 22:36-22:49 NW 55NM
 29: 22:49-23:02 NW 55NM
 30: 23:02-23:15 NW 55NM
 31: 23:15-23:28 NW 55NM
 32: 23:28-23:41 NW 55NM
 33: 23:41-23:54 NW 55NM
 34: 23:54-24:07 NW 55NM
 35: 24:07-24:20 NW 55NM
 36: 24:20-24:33 NW 55NM
 37: 24:33-24:46 NW 55NM
 38: 24:46-24:59 NW 55NM
 39: 24:59-25:12 NW 55NM
 40: 25:12-25:25 NW 55NM
 41: 25:25-25:38 NW 55NM
 42: 25:38-25:51 NW 55NM
 43: 25:51-26:04 NW 55NM
 44: 26:04-26:17 NW 55NM
 45: 26:17-26:30 NW 55NM
 46: 26:30-26:43 NW 55NM
 47: 26:43-26:56 NW 55NM
 48: 26:56-27:09 NW 55NM
 49: 27:09-27:22 NW 55NM
 50: 27:22-27:35 NW 55NM
 51: 27:35-27:48 NW 55NM
 52: 27:48-28:01 NW 55NM
 53: 28:01-28:14 NW 55NM
 54: 28:14-28:27 NW 55NM
 55: 28:27-28:40 NW 55NM
 56: 28:40-28:53 NW 55NM
 57: 28:53-29:06 NW 55NM
 58: 29:06-29:19 NW 55NM
 59: 29:19-29:32 NW 55NM
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 62: 29:58-30:11 NW 55NM
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 70: 31:42-31:55 NW 55NM
 71: 31:55-32:08 NW 55NM
 72: 32:08-32:21 NW 55NM
 73: 32:21-32:34 NW 55NM
 74: 32:34-32:47 NW 55NM
 75: 32:47-33:00 NW 55NM
 76: 33:00-33:13 NW 55NM
 77: 33:13-33:26 NW 55NM
 78: 33:26-33:39 NW 55NM
 79: 33:39-33:52 NW 55NM
 80: 33:52-34:05 NW 55NM
 81: 34:05-34:18 NW 55NM
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 113: 41:01-41:14 NW 55NM
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 115: 41:27-41:40 NW 55NM
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 117: 41:53-42:06 NW 55NM
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 126: 43:50-44:03 NW 55NM
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